WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1857. VOL. 14.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857.

DAVID E. BUNTING,

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st. 1857. July 1st, 1857.

GEO. W. ROSE, CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
May 20—37-1y.

up Stills at the shortest notice WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed i or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots,

from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made. Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory_Clinton, N. C. BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt. and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

notice. Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for \$10. Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf. NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BUIS and GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

HAVE THIS DAY ASSCCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBIN-SON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the

Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

A NY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve The Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

J. O. HALE, M. D.

J. O. HALE, M. D.

PIANO FORTES.
TUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my

Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 64, 63 63 and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' wholesale prices, will be asked, and the Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in

want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, be longing to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can

deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture,

which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c. WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their a lyantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ISSAC WELLS.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally. TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c., THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—
These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different

These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmin He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hatel many its restlement. modious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade. Terms will be made easy. For further information, ad-Timmonsville, S. C.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished for-eign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonabl

as well as can be done either North or South. The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles; 5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes; Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps; " Herring for snacks; 10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars; 10 "Crushed Block, a superior article;

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc

500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " dry assorted;

300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Druggist & Chemist.

Druggist and Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Fo sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR AC-

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Spanish Brown:

Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre;

" Lard Oil;
" Best Sperm Oil;

wholesale and retail, by

lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Macelbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Tpecac.

Sept. 4th, 1857

10 Boxes " 10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857.

are determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;

" Laguyra

20 Matts Gov. Java "

5 " Unions; 5 " Leaf Lard; 10 Kegs " " for families; prime Goshen Butter; 25 Boxes prime Cheese;

100 Bags Table Salt; 100 Boxes " " 5 Half Bbls. Family Beef; Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,

Sept. 18—[3-tf]

No. 11 North Water st.

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will rece during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having pur-chased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's lowes

cash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.— The following are among the articles to be found in his Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy
Chairs;

Ottomans. Etageres and Corner Stands: Pier. Mantle and Oval Mirrors; Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$21 each; Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs; Sideboards and Secretaries; A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete; Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50; Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;

Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools,

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE, No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, 19th inst., his two negro men, TOM AND WAKE.

TOM is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, forehead, and about 25 years of age; has very full eyes, the subscriber of the subs thick lips, and walks rocking. I purchased him of J. S. Willis, Esq., of Bladen county.

WAKE, or WESLEY, as he is sometimes called, is about WARE, or WESLEI, as he is sometimes caned, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexiou, quick spoken, active; raised by Williamson Page, Esq., near Raleigh.

I will give the above reward for both, or \$15 for either, delivered in any Jail where I can get them.

Long Creek P. O., N. C., Aug 21, 1857 [297-5t-52-tf THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING
THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING
of Rattlesnake Branch, containing seven hundred and
twenty-five acres. About one-half of it is cleared and is
excellent farming land; the remainder is well timbered,
and is convenient to the farm. There is a good Dwelling

Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved containing good positions and have been improved containing good positions at the subscriber at Boar Swamp P. O. Durdin on or address the subscriber at Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin County, N. C. FRANCIS LOFTIN.

> TEN NEGROES TO HIRE. UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands:
>
> Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to
> THOMAS I. FAISON.
>
> Sampson County Sent 17th 1857

LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from

A trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf

A. C. DICKENSON.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected

General Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween D. A. LAMONT AND J. M. MONK, under the
style of LAMONT & MONK, is this day dissolved by mutual
consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will
please present them, and those indebted are respectfully requested to make an early settlement. The books will be
found at the office of J. M. Monk. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settling up the business.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7th, 1857
29-2t—6-2t

TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE my Colley Lands, lying between Black and Cape Fear Rivers, in Bladen county, about a mile and a half from Black River, and four from Cape Fear, and containing about ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUN-DRED ACRES, all round trees, but one task of boxes having

been cut on the land.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

ENMUND A. HAWES.

New Hanover co., Oct. 10, 1857

6-1m

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration to the estate of Mary Shaw, deceased, at the September term, 1857, of New Hanover county Court, hereby gives notice to all persons baving claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice with the state of the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice. 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 tice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All persons is debted to his intestate will come forward and pay up.

H. A. COLVIN, Adm'r. OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE. S TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL,

to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Caro lina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support. Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary

commodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or-Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tultion from \$10 to \$12, amentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary. Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson." or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, whore genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy The charges will be the same as they have been for the and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy

Board \$10 per month, including washing, lights, Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and effigreeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her ciently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfac-Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, com-pared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

the ming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in 'my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be idmitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the ap-

oroval of the most fastidious. It shall be ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES AVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North. My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit

The first Number will be issued 1st January, 1858.

A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Sept'r 1, 1857. N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C., that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, a portion of it produc-

Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.

Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, Fellows and Me

INTENDING TO REMOVE WEST, I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now refor sale the PLANTATION on which I now reside. It is situated on Morgan's Creek, five miles from Long Creek Bridge, three miles from the Rail Road, twenty-five miles from Wilmington, and about one mile from Wilmington, and about one mile from the main public road leading from Long Creek to Wilming ton, and adjoining the lands of James Bordeaux, and others ton, and adjoining the lands of James Bordeaux, and others. It contains two hundred and fifty acres. Most of it is good farming land, and twenty-five acres is rich swamp land; about thirty acres are cleared. It is within half a mile of navigable waters, and great quantities of wood could be cut and easily carried to Wilmington. It is a fine range for stock. The crop of corn and peas now on it shows the land to be fertile. Besides a DWELLING HOUSE, there are several smaller outhouses. I will sell the whole cheap, and on easy terms. Those desirous of purchasing will please come and examine this excellent tract of land. It contains as fine a Spring of drinking water as can be found in New as fine a Spring of drinking water as can be found in New Hanover County. SEYMORE WAGSTAFF.

THE subscribe, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting dec'd harphy notifies all paragraphs. ty, quanned as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said intestate, to come forward and pay the same; and all persons holding claims against said intestate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Sept. 24th, 1857—4-tf

Adm'r. NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.— The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.— There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the vil Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and

examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.

Terms accommodating.

LEVI MOORE. Terms accomn

MARRIAGE OF BLOOD RELATIONS.—In connection with the decline of the Protestant population of France, the correspondent of the London Christian Times states a fact of painfully instructive import. A great cause of Protestant depopulation exists in the very attachment of the people to their faith, which leads them, to avoid being corrupted and extinguished, as multitudes are, by intermarriage with Romanists, to confine their marriage too much among consanguineous families, who have inherited a common faith. The results to offsprings are

"I know districts where the Protestants are all rela-

From the Baltimore Sun. The Hog Cholera - What is it ? Interesting Report from the Maryland State Chemist.

The public attention has been for a long time directed to the existence of a fearful malada amongst hogs under the above name. It has prevailed for more than a year in the large distilleries of the West and South, as in the the above name. It has prevailed for more than a year in the large distilleries of the West and South, as in the small pens of country farmers in the East and North; it has committed serious ravages in the Southern and Middle States, and early in the spring I was called on by the owners of a large distillery here to attend to his hogs, which were rapidly dying. I went at once to see them, and obtained for examination the blood of many of the hogs in perfect health, for the purpose of commerce and encourage commerce. These things will reach to the best course to be pursued. Our assets are ample of the hogs in perfect health, for the purpose of comparison with that of those in articulo mortis (in the act of

These examinations, carefully made, revealed the fact of a high inflammatory condition of the system, as the subjoined annalysis shows:

Healthy Hog Blood—Clot firm, not large, scarlet col-

ored; solid, normal; fibrin as 2,33 per 1,000.

Diseased Hog Blood—Clot not firm, but large, brown colored; solids less than in the healthy; fibrin as 5,60

The blood in each case was taken from the arteries. This condition of the blood evinced a high degree of inflammatory action, but did not show in what particular organ or organs, structure or structures, the inflammation was located. To discover this I made numerous post mortem examinations, and found, 1st: the brain. healthy; the heart, do.; the stomach, do.; bowels, including the greater or lesser intestines, do.; kidneys, do. liver, do.; melt or spleen, do.; lungs intensely diseased, in the upper part they were engorged with dark, grumous, bruised looking blood, and in the lower lobes the inflammation had proceeded to suffocation, being filled with purulent bloody matter, and entirely incapable of carrying on the process of breathing. The left lung was generally more affected than the right, and in every instance the inflammation had proceeded to a greater extent in the lower than in the upper parts of the lung—in some cases the peculiar structure of the lung could not be seen, so entirely had it become disorganized. In no cases were well defined absceses found, nor was the windpipe inflamed, but a short distance from the the seat of

the diseased lung. Symptoms.—The first symptoms were a laziness on the part of the animal afflected, some loss of appetite, a kind of husky grunt approaching to a cough, sometime a slight purging of the bowels, and a yellowish colored urine; then the animal would become more weak and seem to be paralized in the small of the back, totter

about for a short time, and finally lay down and die. The treatment was divided into two parts-prophylactic (preventive) and curative. With a view to the first the pens were scattered over with plaster of Paris and the troughs were washed with gas tar. The curative treatment was the administration of soda-ash and borilla. There is some trouble in the solution of borilla, and on this account soda-ash should always be used with it .--About ten grains of soda-ash and the same amount of borilla should be given to the hog two or three times daily, mixed in their food. This should be given to the healthy as well as the sick hogs. To the well it does no harm; to the sick it is a successful remedy.

As in the human species, so in hogs-inflammation of the lungs is a most insiduous disease, going on to the destruction of the patient before the mere symptoms give cause of alarm, and in many instances hogs which appeared healthy were yet seriously affected with lung inflammation.

The above remedies were used on al STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY, number of their deaths dimished seventy-five per cent. on the second day after their administration, and in a short

tive grain-growing Land.

Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being worked.

Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.

State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland. sults; should any be incapable of making an analysis of means, producing greater benefit than has been accom-The American Eagle .- BY IKE PARTINGTON.

> This is the greatest bird that has ever spread his wings over this great and glorious country. The place where cipices where the foot of man can't come, though perhaps a boy's might. The eagle is a ferocious fellow, and sits on the top of the cliffs and looks sharp for plunder. He gets tired of waiting, and then he starts out in the blue expansive heavens, and soars all around on his opinions over the land and water to see what he can pounce down up. But, though he is called a very cruel bird, he always preys before eating just like any good moral man at the head of his family. He eats his victuals raw, which is an unfavorable habit, but it is supposed that he eats it so because he likes to. He is a very courageous bird, and will fight like blazes for his young, and of great talons, and is much respected by birds of the feathered tribe that are afraid of him. He is a great poet's fancy and whets his beak on the highest peak of to do it. the orator's imagination. He is in the mouth of every the Rocky Mountains and to dip his bill into the Atlan- am disposed to patronize it. tic, while his tail casts a shadow on the Pacific coast.—
> This is all gammon. There never was one more than is a hard one, and as such, I'm disposed to sympathise eight feet long from the tip of one wing to the tip of tother. His angry scream is heard ever so far, and he It bei tother. His angry scream is heard ever so far, and he don't care a feather for anybody. Take him every way he is an immense fowl, and his march is over the mounting wave, with the star-spangled banner in his hand, whistling Yankee Doodld.—Boston Daily Advertiser.
>
> It being of home manufacture, we can supply ourselves cheaper than sending to the North or elsewhere.
>
> And just think of the advantage of a fellow hanging out his whiskey to dry—a most decided improvement.
>
> Think of the convenience of calling for a bushel of he is an immense fowl, and his march is over the mounting wave, with the star-spangled banner in his hand, whistling Yankee Doodld.—Boston Daily Advertiser. COOL AS ICE-THE WAY THEY DO IN OSWEGO.

> Chicago Tribune says that the officers of one of its financial institutions had forwarded some produce, received by him as collateral, to an Oswego house to sell. The Oswego concern did not come up to time, and the Chicago financier proceeded to that city in person, to devanted in the busines, or give 15,333 men one dram each. And you can thus conveniently calculate from the single private in investment of the busines, to devante in the busines, the busines is the busines, the business of the business cago financier proceeded to that city in person, to de-mand a response either in the specifics or coin. Entering the counting room of the Oswegonian, the following col-Chicago Financier-" Is Mr. H. at home!

H.—"That is my name, Sir. Take a seat."
C. F.—"My name is Mr. ——, of Chicago, and
I've come for the 15,000 bushels of wheat I sent you the other day."

H-" Have not got it, Sir. It's been sold." C. F .- " Very well, then I want the money for it."

days. This appearance has excitement among dealers research on entrally he could a children page.

The following remerks and suggestions strike us as peculiarly judicious and practical, and must be read with interest by all who feel a concern for the spread of christianity and civilization. They are from the Philadelphia Ledger :

wealth and railroads and telegraphs and power, all of which they had promoted. But in an instant all is overturned and the people are found as far from civilization as ever and as far as before from being settled.

In Turkey too, the sick man, having been now doctored by the armies of Russia, France and England, is now receiving the final medicine of civilization, or rather the

anointing of extreme unction in the shape of the most dictatorial conduct of the diplomatists of France, Eng-

gradual improvement. But now the London Times ty, ignorant of the mysteries and blessings of modern comes out, and after a quarter of a century of boasting, banking.

and powerful impression on the masses for civilization ly and indignant language usually employed by people than the military. In the Sandwich Islands, they have

greatly succeeded in altering the whole structure of society. Out of Pitcairn's Island they made a little para-

blacksmith's hammer is heard ringing on the anvil, as tiply debts. Under forced sales ready money no doubt, well as the sweet hymns in which they sing the story of the love of Christ. The good they have accomplished selling at from ten to fifty per cent. discount, what is incalculable.

If Missionary societies would send out the printing press,—medical men of skill and piety who would teach Kitsy Floyd Now on B. Floyd. Divorce.

TAPPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendent, Owen B. Floyd is not a residence of the substance of th

most successfully treated by making incisions over the swelling and then pouring in a small quantity of salt and turpentine.

I should be obliged to persons throughout the United State of the state of States, who have observed this disease, to examine the to him and his mission. This is the true way to extend of odium to the cause it is retained to support. When blood and the different organs, and report to me the re-civilization. One man is thus, by schools and other an Administration employs the interested assistance of

> [From the Correspondence of the Picayune.] RANCHO NEAR CORPUS CRISTI, TEXAS, September 19, 1857.

My Dear Pic: Some time ago I wrote you that there was such a thing in this country as a "whiskey root;" you disbelieved; I now take my revenge by sending you the specimen. It is what the Indians call "Pic-o-ke." It grows in Southern Texas on the range of sand-hills bordering on the Rio Grande, and in gravel, sandy soil. The Indians eat it for its exhilerating effect on the system, producing precisely the same as alcoholic drinks. It is sliced as you would a cucumber, and these small pieces chewed, the juice swallowed, and in about the same time as comfortably tight cock-tails would "stir the divinity" which it enjoys in virtue of its confidential relation. But the Washington Union is not so teasily shaken from its grasp on the Treasury. With the capacious swallow of an earthquake, it still refuses to let go after four years of uninterrupted suction!—

Neither will it willingly lose the dignity and power which it enjoys in virtue of its confidential relation. chewed, the juice swallowed, and in about the same time as comfortably tight cock-tails would "stir the divinity" within you, this indicates itself; only its effects are what I might term a little more kerner time and these small pieces to let go after four years of uninterrupted suction!—Neither will it willingly lose the dignity and power within you, this indicates itself; only its effects are what I might term a little more kerner time and these small pieces to let go after four years of uninterrupted suction!—Neither will it willingly lose the dignity and power which it enjoys in virtue of its confidential relations with the Executive. within you, this indicates itself; only its effects are what I might term a little more k-a-v-o-r-i-n-g, giving rather of the President, the Union affects to be the special "ora wilder scope to the imaginations and actions. It can be sliced and dried, and in this way the Indians preserve it, then parch and serve it up as coffee or tea. It is evidently of cactus species, and it resembles that more than any other plant. I have never seen this particular root feathered tribe that are alraid of nime. He is a good state of the study for artists, but appears to best advantage on the ten-dollar gold pieces and fifty cent pieces, and pretty ten-dollar gold pieces and fifty cent pieces, and pretty ten-dollar gold pieces and fifty cent pieces, and pretty mens I sent to the Southern Cultivator—to be the specimens I sent to the Southern I wish you would have well on the dimes, as he sits gathering up his thunder-bolts under him, as if he was in a great hurry to be off. cimens sent from the State. I wish you would have He has lately broke out on the new cent, and seems as these analyzed, and publish the result. I would do this if in his hurry he had dropped all his thunder. The myself but for two reasons—1st. I have no crucibles, American eagle is the patriot's hope and the inspiration of fourth of July. He soars through the realms of the the analysis; and 2d, even if I had, I don't know how This plant is suggestive of much reflection to the

politician, so to speak. He is said by them to stand on Southern man; it is a Southern product, and as such I

whisky! for it's going to knock wet measure into dry, thus—say a bushel is 56 pounds, 16 ounces in a pound, and 16 drachms in an ounce. This would give 15,333 drachms to the bushel; or a bushel would give one man-

say—"give me a Buck Load"—which means five fingers-on a tumbler—as that is the measure on his ramrod for a "buck load;" and yet, another will say—" I'll take a passel of whiskey." Under this new "Southern Institute," a dram's a drachm; and if one dram is not sufficent to line all the coats of his stomach, he can just

say—"duplicate," or—"cut me off another peck," or "half-bushel," according to the size of the stomach.

charged 37 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, tader ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

What may be Expected from most of the Susp. Banks. The following notice appears in most of the Nashville

trade and encourage commerce. These things will reach to the best course to be pursued. Our assets are ample them by degrees, no doubt, but how best is the question.

England has attempted to civilize India by the force of w. HOBSON, President.

W. WHELESS, Cashier.

Within a few weeks we have read at least a score of

shows that, so far from being unfounded, they have every foundation in truth. The bill-holders and depositors were told, no doubt, that these banks could not meet their deliberately-assumed obligations—were unable to land, Russia and Austria. All complain that Turkey cannot be civilized. It is a kind of empty bag they say, that cannot be made to stand upright.

The African race has in like manner been aimed at by the acts of Parliament, and it was supposed that the West India negroes, once set free, would civilize themselves, and imbibe all the industrious and energetic habits of the white race, and the intellectual and moral feeling attained only by centuries of steady cultivation and cers have graciously youchsafed to a suffering communiing attained only by centuries of steady cultivation and ers have graciously vouchsafed to a suffering communi-

admits the whole thing to be a failure, and that the ne- False and malicious reports cannot force a solvent admits the whole thing to be a failure, and that the negroes are fast degenerating instead of improving in the West Indies. In fact, force of arms and forms of government never yet have civilized, and never will civilize races of men.

Missions have contributed something more to this great end than armies, principally because they bring a certain moral earnestness and sincere desire after a better state of things into the hearts of the natives. In India, the missionaries have produced a more wholesome and powerful impression on the masses for civilization.

In also and malicious reports cannot force a solvent merchant into a state of bankruptcy. They may diminment into a sta

"We beg our friends to take no action in the matter for a few days," says the notice. "Our assets are am-But the great fault of all missions, both Protestant ple to pay all liabilities, and they shall be faithfully apand papal, has been that the men sent have not aimed to plied." This is the old story, and, we suspect, it will be transfer our Christian civilization as a whole, with the attended with the old results—delays, disappointments, arts and mental culture to which it has given rise. They have transferred the Bible; transferred forms of worship with in full as soon as the parties who have and of prayer, rites and ceremonies, even the forms of got their money pay their notes; but as the money, religious edifices and vestments, but have not generally unfortunately, was borrowed in many instances for purediffused those great developments of our modern Christian civilization, culture and philosophy, which are the results of Christianity and the best evidence of its truth one hundred to one that these notes will be protested and divine origin to the masses, parts, in fact, of its natural growth and operation among the nations of the condition of the bill-holders is nearly as bad; for as the circulation of such institutions as the bank of Nashville The Moravians have done the most of this. They rely not on preaching alone, but practice. They carry one evidence of debt is to be used to liquidate, another with the arts of life, its implements and its science. The evidence of debt-that debt has been employed to mullower depths would not be reached if these sales were

attempted? From the present aspect of things, we take it that the pretty-thoroughly-fleeced public will not be troubled with

professional apologists, the common sense of the masses instantly conclude that it wants the strength of conscious integrity. This effect is independent of the ability with which the "organ" may direct its efforts; but ordinarily the unskillfulness of its aim aggravates the inevitable mischief of its recoil. Instead of extricating an administration from difficulty, the "organ" only multiplies its embarrassments.

Determined by these obvious considerations, or by others which his long experience and acute intellect

might suggest, Mr. Buchanan gave the public to understand that no organ should encumber the course of his administration. But the Washington Union is not so gan" of the Administration. In what manner this ar-rogant pretension has affected the interests of the executive, the history of the Kansas controversy will suffice to show, without any reference to other instances of indis-

Cut off, in point of fact, from all confidential commu-nication with the Cabinet, the *Union* was left to its own unaided sagacity to ascertain the policy of the Adminis-tration. Inflamed with an impatient desire to signalize its zeal in the service of a liberal patron, it eagerly availed itself of every opportunity to extol the measures of the Executive. Thus ignorant of the President's puposes, and thus anxious to applaud his wisdom, the Union is necessarily precipitated into many embarrassing blunders. If it awaits an authoritative exposition of Cabinet polices are an exposition of the start in cy, some enterprising cotemporary may get the start in praise of the Administration. Rather than be beaten in this momentous rivalry, the *Union* prefers to run the hazard of misrepresenting the policy of the Executive. In the worst event, a humiliating recantation can atone for the error.

It was by such an impulse and under such circumstance that the Washington *Union* was betrayed into an early and emphatic approval of Walker's acts in Kansas. The enemies of the Administration represented that paper to speak at the suggestion of the Cabinet; and pleased with the compliment, it assumed an air of authority which deceived a few Democrats into the opinion that it was indeed an "organ" of the Adminismuster."

It is going to benefit the dealer; for it settles definitely the question—what a dram is. But now, some men say—"just pour me out very little;" another will say—"give me a Buck Load"—which means five final public letter.

The rehalts is abstract.

unfortunately does not feel its force. Again that paper essays to play the part of "organ," and again the Administration will suffer from its folly, if its utterance be accepted as the inspiration of the President.

Richmond South.

March 10 ISAC ALT THE OPERATOR OF TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.

AND SACCLARANA.

AND CONTRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.

Besiness paying from 50 to 5100 per month. No meant to the mark of a burn on one of his hands.

And the properties of the properties of

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1857.

The Editor of this paper has been absent since last Tuesday morning. He will probably return in a few days.

The money panic at the North does not seem to be subsiding in the least. In Boston there does not appear to be much excitement, but at the same time money matters are represented as less favorable. Bank stocks continued to fall, with more sellers than buyers.

A letter received in Boston by the Niagara, from Liverpool, dated the 28th ult., "reports money matters as Democracy. The Washington Union of the 14th inst. generally growing tighter throughout England, while the demand was also on the increase. At Manchester the late buoyancy had yielded to a depression, and on large majority. We congratulate the noble and unwaboth goods and yarns a decline had been submitted to. "The demand for corn for export continued active and more than absorbed the receipts."

Cotton has gone down to 12 cents per lb. in New Orleans, being a decline of 1 cent since the 7th inst., and a decline of $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound within ten days. Sterling Exchange on London had also declined to 93 a 96. or from 4 to 7 per cent discount.

Merchants and banking houses continue to suspend, or break, throughout the Northern and Western States. A severe earthquake was felt at St. Louis on Thursday, the 8th inst. The "Democrat" says that "some liken the noise to a protractad reverberating explosion, others to the roar of a whirlwind, others to the mere passing of market wagons-but all agree that it was tremendous. When at its height the buildings began to rock appallingly. Thousands sprang from their beds in alarm, and rushed into the street. The Northern sky was clear, but from the Southward a heavy mist was swiftly advancing, and in a moment nearly obscured the street lamps. In many instances the lamps were in an instant unaccountably extinguished. The violent shock lasted full three-fourths of a minute, and was instantly succeeded by a second roar and attendant shock of less severity. Many describe both as one, and aver that the heavy shock lasted full three minutes. In about five minutes afterward the noise and commotion were repeated with comparative mildness, but very perceptible."

The Charleston Courier of the 12th inst., has a lengthy article on the suspension of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The suspension was announced last Saturday, by order of the directors. The Courier says, that bill-holders and others interested, need apprehend no danger of loss by the Bank on account of its suspension. The State is pledged "to the ultimate security and confirmation" of its notes. The Courier hopes that "measures will be speedily and diligently consummated small bills, such as one and two dollars. "The Day Book" is the title of a penny paper just

started in Norfolk. The election of Governor and Representatives to the State Legislature takes place in Pennsylvania to-day.—

The Ohio State election also occurs to-day. The Norfolk Day Book says that one house in that place sold \$61,800 worth of dry goods in five days of last week. Pretty fair sales for such times as exist at present.

Two more of the Banks of Charleston, S. C., suspended on the 12th inst.—the "South Western Rail load Bank," and the "Bank of South Carolina." considerable run on the remaining unsuspended Banks total amount paid out by all the unsuspended banks, is stated at \$45,000. The following banks had not suspended at latest dates: The Bank of Charleston, the State Bank, Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Union Bank, Farmers' and Exchange Bank, and the Peoples' Bank, all located in Charleston.

We learn that a telegraphic dispatch was received tic also brings \$17,000 in specie.

From INDIA.—Calcutta dates to the 22d of August here this morning, from New York, stating that twentytwo of the Banks of that City suspended yesterday. By 12th had reached England. There had been numerous the Constitution of New York, they go into liquidation

We presume that some definite understanding will be had between the Banks in this place to-day. We know there is a strong feeling amongst a portion of the Bank officers and merchants in favor of suspension. Others, we are aware, have all along been opposed to it. We are, however, of the opinion, that a general suspension will be the inevitable result. It may not take place today or to-morrow. If the reports from New York be confirmed, there appears to be no other alternative, however much opposed to it the people at large may be.

While on this subject, we had as well state that sever thousand dollars of the "Bank of Wilmington" notes sent down here by the "Bank of Fayetteville," were

We have implicit confidence in all our banks, and We have implicit confidence in all our banks, and there being no buyers. Money was disappearing from persons owing us cannot do us a greater favor than by circulation, and the paper of the East India Company sending us the amount of their indebtedness. We will give was at 25 per centum discount. receipts with no little pleasure for bills on any of them. We will not hesitate to take even South Carolina "Wild Cat" bills. Daily Journal, 14th inst.

Suspension of the Wilminton Banks. The confirmation of the deplorable financial affairs in New York, where the main resources of the Banks and merchants of this place are located, and now locked up, has been the means of driving three of the Banks of the town of Wilmington into a suspension of specie payments. This event has been anticipated for several days, and has not, consequently, come upon us without some warning. Our Banks held out as long as it was deemed prudent, and come into the measure at last with great reluctance. The Branch of the Bank of the State, located here, yet stands unsuspended, awaiting advices, we presume, from the Mother Bank at Raleigh. All the rest .- the "Bank of Wilmington," the "Bank of Cape Fear." and the "Commercial Bank of Wilmington." suspended this morning. The first named institution had been virtually suspended for several days, only waiting the decision of the other Banks before announcing

the fact publicly. We hear this morning that a report is in town that the "Bank of Clarendon," at Fayetteville, suspended yesterday. We do not give this information as reliable. But we think, from the present appearance of things, that there will be a general suspension of the Banks throughout the State.

One word of caution to bill-holders. We take this occasion to warn persons holding bills on any of our Banks not to be alarmed. We believe every one of them to be as sound to-day, as any institution of the kind in the Union. They can show as fair balance sheets as may be desired. This we have no earthly doubt about. The only difficulty now is, that every body seems to be afraid of their shadow. There is no necessity for alarm—the bills will all be paid eventually, and in the mean time they will pay debts just as well as ever. We have said this much in defence of the Banks -although we may not approve of all the measures they gium.

resort to in order to declare large dividends. We have stated what we believe necessary to do away with, as much as possible, an erroneous impression amongst a certain class who seem to be alarmed about vate houses were decked with the national flag, and the the matter. We would advise all not to submit to a shave on what bills they may hold.

bells of the churches were rung. A solemn mass for the mands. repose of the souls of the victims was celebrated at 10 mands.

Daily Journal, 15th inst. The Peoples' Bank in Charleston, S. C., suspended on Tuesday last.

The list of suspensions for that city now stands: Bank of the State of South Carolina, suspended October 10th.

South Western Rail Road Bank, October 12th. Bank of South Carolina, October 12th. Peoples' Bank, October 13th.

The papers by the mail yesterday, confirm the elegraphic news received here yesterday, relative to the suspension of the banks of New York. We publish in ture to-day, in this paper all that we find of interest on the subject. It is intimated that the suspension by the New York banks up the relief bill passed by the Senate yesterday and disthis paper all that we find of interest on the subject. It was caused by injunctions issued by their customers, with a view of evading the Constitution of the State, in order whole and placed it on a second reading. that they may not be compelled to go into liquidation. How far this may be true requires time to determine.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The election in Pennsyl vania for State officers, took place on Tuesday last, 13th inst. The returns so far received are sufficient to warrant the announcement of the complete triumph of the says: "These returns indicate the election of General Packer, the democratic candidate for governor, by a vering democracy of the Keystone State on this their last, but not least, glorious victory; for they have triumphed in the face of unexpected and formidable obsta-cles, and in spite of an alarming condition of affairs, fixing the third Monday in January next was lost—yeas umphed in the face of unexpected and formidable obstawhich, although the result of a system they have warm- 10, nays 78. ly and uniformly condemned, was used by their enemies in the late canvass in the vain hope of gaining increased strength and securing ultimate success.'

The returns of the election in Kansas indicate that the Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Parratt, (Black Republican,) is no doubt elected Delegate to Congress by a considerable majority over Gov. Ransom. The election is said to have been very animated, but passed off quietly.

The Relief Bill has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor. It legalizes and extends the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State, until the action of the House on the relief bill. The House spent first of July, 1858.

The State Fair.

We notice by an advertisement in the Raleigh Standard, that the Rail Roads of this State have agreed to allow all articles intended to be exhibited at the State Fair in Raleigh, to be transported over their respective roads free of charge. The Fair takes place next week.

Suicide.-We regret to learn from a private letter received here last Wednesday, from a highly respectable source, dated Washington, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1857, that that town was thrown into no little excitement on the morning of the above date, in consequence of the appaling fact, that Thos. H. Hardenburg, Esqr., Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at that place, put an end to his life on the previous night, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The letter states that "no cause is known that would have prompted this awful deed." Mr. H. was highly respected by all who had by the bank in question to effect a resumption" of its enjoyed his acquaintance, and we would have thought him the last man that would have committed an act of this kind. It is stated from other sources, that his Bank transactions could not have had anything to do with the matter, as it is reported that his accounts in Bank were

all found to be correct. He leaves several children and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely death.

The Steamer Catawba, arrived at Charleston on the 13th, with Havana dates to the 15th inst. The news is of no special importance.

The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at N. was the consequence. The Bank of Charleston kept its York on the 12th inst., with dates to the 30th ult. She and the sum of \$15,000 in \$20 gold pieces and \$5,700 doors open until 5 P. M., three hours later in the day brings important news from India. Cotton was unalthan usual, in order to accommodate the bill-holders. The tered in prices, and the markets generally without change. The Asia arrived out on Sunday and the Kangaroo

on Tusday. * The Atlantic brings 120 passengers. including Chas. S. Spence, of Baltimore, with the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia; F. Schreeder, late minister to Sweden; W. R. Oslen, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and J. F. Train, of Boston. The Atlan

and Bombay dates to the 31st and Delhi dates to the sharp encounters, in which the rebels were defeated. European reinforcements were arriving and an assaul on Delhi was expected to be made on the 20th. Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow after two more

victorious encounters, but owing to the weakened condition of his force he was compelled to return to Cawn A doubtful dispatch says that he had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which place still held out against the mutineers.

The garrison at Agra were still secure but in a preca rious condition. An English officer reports that he saw the boat containing Nena Sahib and family swamped in the Ganges

and all drowned. A telegraphic dispatch received at Paris from Marseilles, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise and were killing the English; and that the revolution was becoming general. No merchandise was reaching Calbutta, and the imports were accumulating,

The Punjaub at the latest accounts was tranquil. Organizations of the Sikh regiments for the relief of

Delhi were rapidly progressing.

The king's magazine at Jodhpore had been struck by lightning, causing the death of 9,000 men, and the de struction of £1,000,000 sterling worth of property.

The whole province of Bengal was in a state of alarm. The civilians at Gejah had fled to Patua, leaving their

treasures in charge of the 64th regiment, which was in a precarious situation. Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal. Goolah Sing died at Cashmer on August 2d. There

had been more mutineers disarmed among the Bombay troops. It was supposed that several of the suspected regiments would be disarmed. Lord Elgin had transferred the frigates Shannon and Pearl to the Indian government, and was about return-

ing to China. The Paris Pays says that serious dissension had occurred between Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, and Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Elgin siding with

the latter. The latest accounts say that Gen. Havelock's position was regarded as precarious. FROM CHINA.—Admiral Seymour had proclaimed the blockade of Canton river.

ENGLAND .-- A meeting of the British Parliament will shortly be agitated.
Sir R. W. Carden has been elected Mayor of London. A seasonable and opportunate change of weather has taken place in Scotland, the rains having ceased and fine, dry, bracing winds succeeded, so that the crops are likely yet to be secured without material damage. The

nights, even, have been dry and warm, and cutting and

gathering have been going forward night and day, lamps

being used in the fields. FRANCE.—The French decree forbidding the export of corn has been extended to 1858. The imperial interview at Stuttgardt lasted four days, during which time the Emperor of France and the Czar

The Czar and the Emperor of Austria, at the last accounts, were en route for Weimar. SPAIN.—Modifications of the Spanish ministry are still agitated.

had several private interviews.

SARDINIA.—Sardinia is making advances for reconciliation with Austria. Belgium.-Martial law has been proclaimed in Bel-

The fetes in commemoration of the revolution of Belgium, in 1830, commenced at Brussels September 23, to continue three days. Cannons were fired at an early hour, all the public edifices and a great number of pri-

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10 .- The members evince a special session of the Legisla-eturn home for the election on

After a long debate on the question of lengths the time for the resumption from April to the third Monday in January following, it was lost—yeas 69,

A motion was made to shorten the time to Januar next, 1858, and for this a substitute was offered, fixing July 1st, 1858, which was lost by a vote of 33 to 59. In the Senate a political discussion arose from a reso lution declaring that the whole of our financial difficulties resulted from the tariff of 1844 and its modifications by the last Congress. The subject was finally postpon-

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10 .- In the House a motion leav ing the time for the resumption of specie payment indefinite, by leaving the question to the next Legislature.

A motion to strike out all after the enacting clause in the Senate bill and inserting the House bill with the last amendment, requiring the banks to pay specie, was rejected. A motion that the banks shall redeem their issues of five dollars, in specie, was agreed to.

THIRD DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, P. M.—The House of Representatives yesterday afternoon passed on a second reading the Senate relief bill with several amendments. one of which struck out the provision requiring the banks to pay specie at present for their \$5 notes. The effort to change the time for the resumption of specie payment proved futile.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.-The Senate are awaiting the the whole of the morning in considering propositions for extending the time of the resumption, without effecting

This afternoon an entire new section was offered in place of the first section of the present bill. It suspends the penalties incurred until January, 1859, and permits dividends of 6 per cent during the suspension. This was negatived. Various propositions were submitted and rejected for changing the period for the resumption of specie payments and the question recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was negatived—yeas 34, nays

The Senate this evening rejected a motion to take the bill providing for a suspension till the first Tuesday of July next, and then adjourned. All now depends on the House. It is generally thought they will reconsider.

The Pennylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The House this morning reconsidered vesterday's vote on the relief bill by a vote of 55 to 32, and the motion to extend the suspension to the third Monday in July was passed. Yeas 46, nays 42. The question on the final adoption of the bill was then

taken, and stood :- Yeas 56, nays 36. The House then adjourned to this afternoon to await the action of the Senate. The latter have referred the bill to a committe of conference, and meet again at 3

[SECOND DISPATCH]
HARRISBUG, Oct. 13, P. M.—The bill as passed by the House fixes the resumption of specie payment for the second Monday of April next. The committee of conference appointed on the bill as amended reported two new sections, which were accepted, and the bill as amended passed both Houses. Later.—The relief bill has been signed by the Gov-

ernor, and the Legislature adjourned sine die. Robbery of the Richmond Custom House. RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 13.—The custom-house tered last night and the safe blown open with powder

in \$5 gold pieces stolen therefrom. The robbers left \$46,000 in gold behind. DIVIDEND.—The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Com-

Mrs. Cunningham Fled. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Cunningham failed to appear in court to-day, and her counsel denied all knowl-

he Road for one year, at a late meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- There has been a run on the

Bowery Savings Bank, but it has paid out promptly.

The Park Bank went through the run upon it nobly, oming out stronger in public confidence than before. The reported failure of Messrs. George Bliss & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 .-- The Bank of East River has

From the Baltimore Sur Continued Depression in the Stock Market—Meeting of Bank Officers Specie Payments to be Continued

No Further Contraction—Rumors, &c.
New York, Oct. 12.—The stock market is to-day in a state of extreme depression. The feeling among mer-chants is one of great discouragement, but decidedly in favor of the banks maintaining specie payments.

The bank officers at a meeting held to-day declared unanimously that they would maintain specie payments

It is rumored that strong efforts are making by Alba ny bankers to compel the New York city banks to suspend, and that the Governor expressed his willingness to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately, if

necessary, to meet such an emergency. Among the resolutions passed by the bank officers to-day was the following: " Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting no further contraction of loans is necessary, nor will there exist any obstacle to such expansion of them as will afford necessary

aid to bring forward the crops and alleviate the present commercial distress, unless it shall be created by the demands of causeless alarm. Two small city banks recently established are report

ed to have failed this afternoon. The report needs confirmation.

There is a general drain upon all the banks in various ways, but the only serious feature is the inclination shown by depositors in some of the old banks to punish them for refusing facilities in the way of discounts, by drawing their deposits. The street is unusually excited.

From the Special Dispatch to Baltimore Sun. An Exciting Day in New York-Heavy Run on the Banks—Suspension of Specie Payments by Eighteen Banks—Others Holding Out, &c.

NEW YORK, October 13 .- Wall street has been block aded to-day. The excitement was intense and all business paralyzed. The Post of this afternoon says:

There has been some drawing by depositors from the city banks generally for a number of days past, though it was carried on quietly. Yesterday there was the first decided manifestation of a systematic run. It was directed particularly against the North River, Ocean and Merchants' Exchange Banks. The first named was reduced \$10,000 in coin at three o'clock. A conference was then had with some of the officers of the leading banks as to the proper course to be pursued. If the run recommenced this morning the advice was to close the doors at once.

As soon as the hour for drawing checks arrived this morning the depositors showed an unmistakeable determination to withdraw their balances in gold. They were paid long enough to assure the officers that the process would go on, and that an exhaustion of their means was

only a question of a few hours.

The North River, the Merchants, Exchange and the Ocean banks resolved to close immediately. The intelligence spread over the city as rapidly as an alarm of re. In an hour more the Marine Bank was added to the list. Knots of bank directors and ot her officers were seen in consultation in every banking room. The alarm was now an established epidemic. Residents who yesterday would not admit the possibility of a suspens

began to share in the common consternation.

Soon after the St. Nicholas, the People's, Butchers and Drovers', Bull's Head, Bank of New York, Irving, Market, Chatham, Tradesmen's and New York Exchange banks all announced their inability to continue specie payments. Heavy runs also upon the Continental, Metropolitan, American Exchange, Nassau and Phœnix banks followed, but all of them met the de-

to at house were decked with the national flag, and the bells of the churches were rung. A solemn mass for the bells of the churches were rung. A solemn mass for the man assort the bells of the churches were rung. A solemn mass for the man assort the bells of the churches were rung. A solemn mass for the man assort the bells of the churches of St. Gudale.

Latest.

The overland mail has arrived. The Bombay Times does not mention the arrival of Gen. Havelock at Lucknow. It designates its intelligence as of a diasstrous.

A letter from Aboo says the King of Delhi has offered to make terms provided his annual stipend was included to make terms provided his annual stipend was included an account of the city of Aspin-advised the declared the constinutions. The overland mail has arrived. The Bombay Times does not mention the arrival of Gen. Havelock at Lucknow. It designates its intelligence as of a diasstrous.

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The San Antonio Herald also announces that a regiment will concentrate a Galveston, and Col. Crawford. The man of Col. Jan. P. Waters, see the case of the councing of the city of the city of such as a prove your time.

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nfacturers' Banks have also suspended, and finally the suspension of the Bank of the State of New York ends the catalogue for to-day, making the total suspension to-day number eighteen, and leaving thirty-three solvent institutions. The greater portion of these, however, will, it is expected, go to-morrow.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank refuses to pay

either specie or bills, only certifying checks. The Bank of North America was protested this afternoon. Several of the banks held open till after three o'clock, the usual hour of closing, meeting every demand; others shut down promptly at the regular hour, leaving a large number of applicants to try again. All of the savings

Effect of the New York Bank Pallares in Bester Theline in Bank Stocks—Meeting of Bank Offic

banks paid up promptly.

Boston, Oct. 13.—There was a general decline stocks here to-day, and bank stocks were from two to four per cent. lower. The bank failures in New York created intense excitement, but there was no run of consequence upon the Boston banks. Money, however, remains very stringent.

An informal meeting of the presidents of the several city banks was held to-day, at which a feeling of security was expressed, as also an ability to maintain specie payments. A motion was carried for the appointment of a committee to proceed to New York and consult with the officers of the banks of that city upon the expediency or practicability of extending the line of discounts.—

dor, however, to declare that I have no desire to serve beyond the remaining term of the late incumbent. I The Hon. Wm. Appleton was appointed chairman of

The suspension of Francis Skinner & Co., the most extensive domestic goods commission house in the city,

The Bank Failures in New York-Meeting of Ban

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, P. M .- To-day has been a very exciting one in financial matters. Up to 2 o'clock fi teen of our city banks had suspended, of which the following is a revised list, namely:—Bank of New York, Artizans', St. Nicholas, Chatham, Ocean, Market, Butchers' and Drovers', Merchants' Exchange, Irving Citizens', Tradesmen's, Bull's Head, New York Ex

change, North River, and Marine Bank. Wall street, at 2 o'clock, was crowded with an anx ious mass of people. The steps of all the banks were also blocked up by the people forcing their way into the

There were rumors during the morning affecting near y all the banks in the city, but the above list gives all that had certainly suspended up to 3 o'clock. The sales of railroad stocks at the first board were

small, at a general decline. In State stocks the business done was quite large at a decline, excepting Virginia and Missouri stocks. Bank stocks were also sold at a The run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank was renewed o-day, but with less vigor and the bank paying promptly There have been several failures in the dry goods line

announced to-day, but none very prominent Latest-Great Run on the Banks and Failure of the Strongest in the City.

The run upon the Mechanics', Bank of America Manhattan and American Banks was very severe, and continued up to the close of business. The Broadway Bank held out till nearly 3 o'clock and

paid out \$140,000 in specie, when it gave out. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank subsequently close its doors.

The Seven Ward and Fulton Banks held out under a The People's Bank closed at 2 o'clock, after paying out \$19,000 in specie during the day.

The Bank of the State of New York paid out its last

pany declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the profits of dollar and certified all checks presented, and then yield-The American Exchange Bank paid all demands upon it, but several others shut out their customers at 3 o'clock

> The Bank of North America suffered protest this af-The Corn Exchange Bank refused to pay specie or bills, but certified checks. The Oriental, Mechanics and Traders', Bowery Sav-

ings, Shoe and Leather, Continental, American Exchange and Metropolitan paid every demand up to the usual hour of closing. A bank meeting was held this afternoon, at which it

is understood the proposition of a general suspension was to be discussed, as also the propriety of urging the Gov-ernor to convene an extra session of the Legislature. At the second board of the stock exchange stocks all took a rise, under the belief that the banks will suspend specie payments to-morrow.

Still Later...The Banks Resolved to Suspend. NEW YORK, Oct. 13-11 P. M .- The following official announcement has been made from the bank meet-

The banks have all resolved to suspend specie payments, as far as paying at the counter is concerned, and to make a regular exchange of each other's bills at the Clearing House. It has also been resolved to send a committee to confer with the Governor in reference to calling a meeting of the Legislature. The committee will leave for Albany to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

It appears that the Marine Bank was stopped by an injunction, at the instacne of one of its customers. It is presumed that the other stoppages were effected in the same way. By this means the penalty of winding up which attaches to suspension under the banking laws of this State is evaded, and it is rendered probable that the suspension in most cases is only temporary. This understanding relieves the excitement.

From Mexico-Money Matters at New Orleans. New Orleans, Oct. 12.—Dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. have been received. The Mexican Congress had held a primary meeting and Manuel Ruise was elected President. There was a rumor that General Svavex had been assassinated. The insurgents at the South still held out, and robberies were rife throughout

The failure of Messrs Comming & Co., of New York, will not affect the Southern Bank. There are rumors this evening of some failures, but they are not authenticated. Business is unsettled.

The Election in Ka St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Republican has returns from Kansas, which puts down the democratic majority in Leavenworth at 244, in Atchison 63, and Doniphan 50. In Johnson county the democrats are reported to have a large majority, and the democrats are understood to have been successful likewise in Jefferson.

In Douglas county the republicans are said to have a majority of 1,165, and in Shawnee a majority of 350.— The Legislature, according to the same authority, is certainly democratic, while for Congress, Parratt, the republican candidate, is alleged to have been successful. Sr. Louis, Oct. 10.—Leavenworth advices state that by the returns of the Kansas election, received up to the 8th, only Leavenworth county had so far given a demo-

cratic majority. Returns given as authentic give a republican majority in six counties of over 2,000 votes. St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Later advices from Kansas state that Parrott (free State) for Congress has a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000. According to the estimate of the free State men the Legislature stands:—Council, republicans 9; democrats 4. House, republicans 24; democrats 15. Johnson county gives a democratic majority

FILLIBTSTERING MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH .- The efforts of General Walker and his officers to drum up new recruits in the South for fillibustering enterprise appear to have been attended with some degree of success. The Vicksburg papers announce the departure of fifteen or twenty Mississippians, principally from Jackson, for New Orleans, where they intended to unite their fortunes to that of Walker, to aid him, as the True Conthern expresses it "in making one more effort for Southern expresses it, "in making one more effort for the regeneration of Nicaragua."

The San Antonio Herald also announces that a regi-

easily filled than his place can be adequately supplied.

Believing that the Kansas complication may precipitate on the country a momentous issue, a conjunction of circumstances may arise, which in the service of the circumstances may arise, which, in the service of the State, would involve an obligation equally imperative as her defence in case of a public war. To avoid all misconstruction of my position, if the State thinks proper to elect me to the high and honorable post in question, I shall feel it my duty to obey her mandate.

I beg leave, however, to avow, that, regarding the of fice as one that may be declined, but never solicited, under no circumstances, make myself a candidate. will solicit no man's vote; I will oppose no man's elec-tion. I enter into no canvass, no combination, no con-federation with others. I simply stand in a position of entire quiescence and neutrality, ready to obey the un-solicited wishes of the Legislature, if it calls upon me to represent the sovereignty of South Carolina in the great council of confederated sovereigns—in which event I will repair to my post with all possible despatch, prepared with uncompromising zeal and fidelity to promote her interests and sustain her honor. If my past history, in connection with the public affairs of South Carolina, at a crisis of intense interest and public peril, gives me no claim to be trusted, then I must submit to the verdict of public sentiment, and remain in a retirement in which I have many private duties to perform, and many sour-ces of contentment to cultivate. I think it due to canbeyond the remaining term of the late incumbent. I should go into the representation of the State under a belief that the issue must come up within the next three years, whether the South can, cons istently with her in-

erests and honor, remain in the Union. This question being pacifically solved, I would then seek a retirement so well suited to my own inclinations, penetrated with a deep and inexorable feeling of gratitude to my native State, which, in times past, has lavished upon me so many of her public honors, and what is of far more incalculable value, much of public confi-

I belong to a past generation—to a confederation of men who have passed from the strifes and contentions of this fitful and feverish world, to an immortality of happiness. When I think of those companions of my then omparative youth, and associates in a glorious struggle. my heart grows liquid as I write, and I could pour it out like water." I hope that I, the humblest of the throng, may be permitted to place a poor garland on their graves. They rise unbidden to my memory in all the strong lineaments of life.

There stands Calhoun, in all the grandeur of his genius and the solidity of his immovable integrity. What inscription of praise does he need beyond the utterance of his name? There stands Hayne, all the mild radiance of his char-

acter-with an ability of the highest possible compass

with all his transcendent powers for government and adninistration—pure, spotless and undismayed.

There stands McDuffie, with his robust intellect and stern honesty, exerting powers of analysis and argument an ordinary man. There was no subject, whether anwhich made him one of the first dialecticians of his time. and with a Roman patriotism which burned even in the

caverns of the tomb There stands Turnbull, whose head was as gigantic as his heart was incorruptable—who, with his fine Grecian face, disclosed the great qualities of the race from which he sprung-burning enthusiasm, intense genius, and un-

There stands Harper, a bright emanation of that increatures—simple, artless, with a subjugated self-love. Of the leaders of the "Old Guard," but two of us are left,-Preston, and the humble individual who addresses dead. you. Preston, who having been sorely smitten by the hand of infirmity, survives, thank God, in renovated health and usefulness. It was said by a distinguished contemporary, that our association contained a great and extraordsnary variety of talent—a place for every man, and every man suited to his place; and that no country was ever better prepared for revolution than South Carolina in the efficiency of her public agents .-Preston was emphatically your orator, and was the first orator of his time. The variegated richness of his imagination—the purity of his taste—his power of argument, as if he had never cultivated aught but the severe faculty of ratiocination-and over all he flung the drapery of a most attractive modesty, and a private character without reproach. An association with such men, (however humble my station,) each of whom was fitted for empire, is a full measure of honor without my looking

further for distinction. If South Carolina is destined for another revolution, may she find such sons ready for I shall say but little of the present crisis-of the duty it will impose upon our members to Congress-because it might be regarded as a covert artifice of electioneering for an office, which, if it comes at all, must come without solicitation; but I must be permitted to make one declaration. If aggression does not cease, revolution must ensue; but, for one, I must be permitted to declare, give us the Constitution, and as its best commen-tary, the Government of the Union for the first thirty years after it went into operation, and we are content.

The South should ask for nothing more, and take nothing less, without, indeed, she is basely recreant to herself and her posterity. There is a sentence in "Junius" full of beauty and wisdom, adapted to the present crisis-" No measure are likely to be sustained with so much firmness as those which are commenced in moderation." We owe this moderation to our allies in the free States. Think of the earthquake shout of that majority of twenty thousand freemen in the city of New York, at the last autumnal election, who declared that our institutions were not to be invaded, and what we owe to their gallant leaders, who conducted the people to such a victory! I have as entire confidence in the administration of Mr. Buchanan as I have in his spotless integrity and fine talents, and devoted loyalty to the best interests of his country, but still, he and his Cabinet may be overruled and overrun by an incendiary horde bent on the ruin of their country. Then the great issue must come up. We have no alternative. The crisis is inevitable, and the catastro-

phe not to be averted. I contributed to make one revolution-or, as Burke said, in relation to the revolution in England of 1668, "a revolution prevented rather than made"—a revolu-tion which, in despite of all falsehood and false doctrine, resulted in the establishment of the opening to the principles of free trade. I trust I am not too old to contribute to the making of another equally certain and far more glorious in its result—the emancipation of the South from the most odious and detestible of all tyrannies, the despotism of a base and hypocritical fanaticism; but I say of the Constitution and the Union, as they came from the hands of their framers, esto perpetua. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your bedient servant,

J. HAMILTON.

BLUFFTON, S. C., October 3, 1857.

Improve your Time. Time! how swiftly it glides away, yet how few are there who appreciate it. How many are idling the golden hours away. O that I could recall my days that have past away, that I might improve them by seeking knowledge, says the ignorant old man who has spent his days in idleness.

Reader, shall we be of that number, that when we get old we will wish to recall the days we have spent in indolence? God forbid? Look at the old man who has spent his yonger days in seeking knowledge, that has spent his precious moments in usefulness. What a pleasspent his precious moments in usefulness. What a pleasure it is for him to sit down and read or write some good instruction for the young. Then if knowledge is so necessary, and its reward so great, why not improve the golden moments? Will you, like the indolent boy, live and die in ignorance? I know you will not. Let it treasure up those precious little gems that appear in this useful little paper. Let us sow the seed of knowledge while young cultivate them as we grow up and ledge while young, cultivate them as we grow up, and when we get old we will reap a golden harvest. And let this be our motto, as we rise into distinction. Im-

FATE OF A FARCE PREDICTED.—A farce was per-

Nothing to wear and nothing to eat
Are nothing at all to shinning the street
There's nothing worth singing at this time of day
But the glorious freedom of "Nothing to Pay."

My friend round the corner, you see by his look, Is compelled to take care of both sides of the book; While his neighbor next door is so radiant and gay. You may bet on your life he has "Nothing to Pay." John Smith in his office sits calm and sedate: The wave has submerged him, he yields to his fate: His notes have lain over, they're out of the way; For some time, at least, he has "Nothing to Pay." Tim Noolan, his porter, from over the sea, Is as free from all care as a lark or a bee: Tim blesses the gods, as he moistens his clay, That, unlike employers, he's "Nothing to Pay."

The school boy who sighs for the beard of a man, And to be independent as soon as he can, May comfort himself that, whate'er the delay, Until wenty-one, he has "Nothing to Pay. The maiden who weeps for the false one that's gone,

Has this consolation—though lovers will stray, Lovely damsels, unlike them, have "Nothing to Pay." The soldier who's gone to the land of the Sun. To fight against Sepoys, or demons—all one— Is lucky at least, as he comes from the fray, Minus arms, minus legs, that he's "Nothing to Pay."

The pauper in poor-house, who lives without care, Provided with food, and with raiment to wear, May chuckle once more, that while others defray His expenses, he only has "Nothing to Pay." But a truce to all jesting-if matters don't mend Very soon, Heaven only knows where they will end— But this much is certain—there'll be in the Bay State (perhaps there's already) the "Devil to Pay."

Personal.

The fate of the gifted Haskell, of Tennessee should be warning to all young men. He passed through Louisville last week, in charge of friends, on his way to the Lunatic Asylum at Lexingtion. While on the Frankfort cars he arose, in the most eloquent and pathetic terms appealed to the gallant Kentuckians, among whom he was, to protect him from the relentless enemies he imagined were pursuing him became so excited and violent hat his friends were forced to confine him. The career of this gifted but unfortunate son of genius should be known for the lessons which it teaches. From his earliest · boyhood, says the Nashville Banner, he has shown himself possessed of the highest order of talent. While at college he distinguished as a poet and an orator. His graduating speech is spoken of by those who heard t as worthy of the immortal Prentiss in his palmiest days. He served his country on the battle field and in the halls of Congress. It was his residence at Washington that confirmed upon him those unfortunate habits which finally blasted his intellect. He at one time broke the fiery serpent from his hands, and dashed it to the earth. To make his own reformation complete, and aid lifting up others who had fallen, like himself he went through the State lecturing on temperace. The hour was an eminently successful and brilliant one, his lectures being fully equal to those of Gough, whose eloquence has electrified thousands in this country. and in England. But his old habits gained the mastery of him again, and his subsequent life has been but a fearful struggle between his appetites and his ambition—a struggle in which, it must be confessed, his appetites have generally triumphed. So great, indeed, was his craving for artificial stimulants that even while deliverng his temprance lectures, he made use of drugs, sufficient in quantity and potency to burn out the vitals of cient or modern, grave or gay, upon which he did not converse with fluency and eloquence. He passed, with the most careless ease, from the profoundest disquisition upon the doctrines of the Bible; the religion of Confucius, or the Baconian philosophy, to the lightest literature of the day.

THE TRUE MAHOMEDAN SPIRIT .- A certain good natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good black tongue prevailed in that State, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was

"Is he?" said the old man; "well, he always was a creechy cuss. Take off his hide and carry it down to Fletcher's: it will bring the cash." An hour or two afterwards, the man came back with

the news, that "line back" and his mate were both dead. "Are they?" said the old man; "well, I took them from B- to save a bad debt, that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it aint the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will bring the cash." After the lapse of an hour, the man came back again o inform him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man; "well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide, and take it down to Fletcher's; it is worth more than any two of the other.' Hereupon, his wife, who was a very pious soul, taking upon herself the office of Eliphaz, reprimanded her hus-band severely, and asked him if he was not aware that

his loss was a judgment from heaven upon his wicked-"Is it?" said the old fellow; "well, if they take judg-

ment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay them." DEATH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, OF ARLINGTON.—The venerable Mr. Custis, of Arlington, died at his residence in Alexandria county, Va., on Saturday last. The whole country knew him, and his patriotism will long be remembered. Closely allied to the Washington family, fond of calling himself the child of Mount Vernon, he was never so much in his element as when he was talking or writing of the great chief and the

men and times of the revolution. He had been fondled on the knee of the Father of his Country, and received from him the kindness of a parent. He repaid that care and affection with filial devotion, and to the day of his death all the recollections of his life centered around or radiated from the time he was one of Washington's family. He lived to a good old age, (seventy-seven years,) retained his mental faculties

to the last .- Baltimore Sun, 12th inst. THE CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM.—Some five years since, one of our bankers went out to London, and staved there some time. He studied the banking system of England, and on his way home elaborated in his mind the Clearing House system, by which each bank pays its debts to the others every morning, and there are no debts or credits between bank and bank. The adoption of the system here was imitated in Boston, but rejected

in Philadelphia and Baltimore. This Clearing House system, combined with the weekly publication of the bank returns-by far the greatest improvement of the age in banking—has been he salvation of our banks during the present crisis .-They have not been allowed to ruin themselves. We hope our friends in the West and in Pennsylvania will study the phenomenon.—N. Y. Herald.

THE PANIC.-A GOOD TIME.-We hear of a foreign house in this city, three partners in it which a few days since drew their deposits, amounting to \$100,000 in gold from the bank, which they re-deposited in their con nting house safe. But their \$100,000 "elephant," thus caged, became very troublesome. What to do with him, how to guard him, who to have to watch over him, were very important problems to be solved. The clerks might steal. The temptation was too great for the watchman or porter. If the "burglars" heard of it, they would be sure to break in and steal, and if necessary, murder, too. There was a very unhappy consultation among the partners as to what should be done with the \$100.000. Well, the conclusion, finally, was that a brace of Colt's revolvers should be bought, and each partner should take his turn in sitting up at night by the safe, wide awake, with a revolver in each hand. Now, we wish them a good time of their watchfulness.

New York Express. A RELIEF MEASURE.—Treasurer Courts gives notice through the Standard, that he will forthwith pay on demand, at par, the coupons on the bonds of the State that fall due on the 1st of January next. Holders should endorse the coupons to C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, and will receive checks on the Bank of the State or the Bank

of Cape Fear. This is a considerate and judicious measure of relief, as far as it goes.—Fay. Observer.

PRIZE FIGHT EXTRAORDINARY.—In New Orleans last week, a fierce tom-cat and bull-dog were pitted against each other for a wager of \$25. The brutal and disgusting spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd, and bets were made on the result, some as high as \$250. After a bloody contest, in which the cat was torn almost to declared the victor. The dog was by a pistol shot, and the cat soon after died.

Water."

"I predict its fate," said he.

"What fate?" asked the anxious author at his side.

"What fate?" replied Bannister, "why what can fire and water produce but a kiss."

AN AMIABLE PECULIARITY.—The Cuban women have a trait of character so nob'e that Madam LeVert declares she cannot refrain from mentioning it. "They may never speak ill of each other, but always find some palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex." This is a tacit palliation for errors of their own sex."

A dentist advertises that "he spares no pains" to

der his operations satisfactory.

Later From Texas The Galveston Civilian of the 3d inst, says structions from the State Department at Washington have been received by the United States marshal of Texas and the collector of customs at Galveston stating that there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions to be carried on against the territories of Mexlegitimate means at their command to enforce the neutrality laws against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing such military expeditions.

The Galveston News understands that the new steamship now being built for Mr. Vanderbilt for the New Orleans and Texas trade will soon be completed and brought out. She is said to be larger than either the Galveston or Opelousas, and well adapted to the trade for which she has been expressly built. On her arrival out, it is expected this line will bring us three Texas mails per week throughout the year.

The Indianolian of the 3d inst. furnishes the following intelligence: A rumor reached town yesterday that the down train

of government contractors, under the escort of twenty privates, one subaltern, and two sergeants, detailed by order of General Twiggs, have been attacked on the Our fall trade is now fully opened, and, from appear ance, we are likely to have a prosperous seasons.

Quite a number of volunteers, recruited under the auspices of Brevet Col. W. R. Henry, for the Nicaraguan service, have arrived in town, and will leave on one of the steamers to-day for Galveston. WHITE SLAVES.—The last news from Havana represents the Coolie trade as going forward with increased avidity. 599 free colonists from China have been lately set ashore from two vessels, one of which lost 60 coolie

by death on the passage. They came by way of St. Helena. 14,891 Asiatics had been set ashore during the year up to the 23d of September; 2,304 others had died on the passage. It is represented that the treatment of these poor wretches on the plantations is cruel in the extreme. The following circumstance is related in a letter from Havana, dated Sept. 23, and which our Northern abolitionists should reflect upon at their leis-" A wealthy Creole family are the proprietors of sev-

eral sugar estates. One of these is tilled almost altogether by Asiatics, who are, in derision I suppose, called free colonists. Upon this estate recently, for several successive days, three or four of these Asiatics committed sui-The number that did so at length attracted the attention of the authorities, and an investigation was entered into, so as if possible to ascertain the cause of so many of these unhappy men taking their own lives. By examining the persons not only of the deceased, but also those of the living Asiatics, it was discovered that they were covered with scars caused by the whip, from the nape of their necks down to their very ankles-that no negro had ever been more cruelly whipped.

"Under the terms of the contracts entered into by these Chinese, a copy of which in Chinese and Spanish is in my possession, they are bound to submit to 'the discipline of the estates' upon which they are engaged. By this I find, from an intelligent Chinese, they understand a conformance to the hours of labor on the estate, the performing such work as they may be directed to do, to the best of their ability, and, in short, conducting themselves as good laborers should do, but they did not suppose they were under any circumstances to be whipone committed a theft, then we thought the punishment would be imprisonment, and in bad cases the bastinado.' In reply to my inquiry, 'what he would do were he whip-'I would,' he exclaimed passionately, 'first kill the man who whipped me, and then kill myself. I could not live after I had been flogged."

THE EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—

The Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, are already closing up their work and discharging their help. A Lawrence er says that there have been rumors upon the street regard to the Bay State and Atlantic Mills, but there is thus far no indication that such a calamity is to plug of tobacco; have you got the article?" befall the city. The stoppage of these mills would involve in want and distress a very large number of operatives, and those who depend upon their earnings for are put upon short time. It is stated that there is no prospect of Mason & Co's works resuming operations at nothing extra.—N. Y. Express. present. At Fall River, in consequence of the factory uspension in that city, suffering begins to be felt among the poorer classes there. The Star says: "Whole families are suffering for bread—the father, eager and willing to work, but nothing to do. We have heard tales of distress that would bring tears to the eyes of the most indifferent. These people must have bread or starve, and this is not a community to allow the latter." There is considerable distress in the shoe towns of Essex county. During the last week many hands were discharged in Lynn, and the winter prospects for the poor are gloomy. The Newburyport Herald hears that orders have been given for the discontinuance of work in onehalf of the Globe Mills, and adds, "If these times continue, we cannot see why they will not all suspend, and much other business, to the injury of the people, both

Our Northern friends might learn a lesson from this, but it is not expected that they will do so. If political economists would open their eyes, they might see that "free labor" is a failure; but as that is a thing not to be thought of, we suppose, "freemen" will go on starving while the economy of our slave system is misrepresented and denounced.—Charleston Courier.

A LIQUOR DEALER.—Mr. Delavan, President of the New York State Temperance Society, in his recent address in the capitol at Albany, dwelt mainly on the now prevailing adulteration of liquors:

Within a few weeks, he said, it has come to my knowledge, that a person whose conscience revolted at his employment, in a large liquor establishment, has left it for a more innocent and creditable business. He stated that it now only took ten, some say four gallons pure whiskey to make a barrel of the whiskey of commerce. To these are added rain water, camphene and arsnic, the latter to restore the bead destroyed by the water. He said also, that brandy made to imitate the real French brandy, and of material of the most poison-afflicted. His medicines are universally admitted by the ous character, was sold at \$4 per gallon, costing only 22 | American press to be far superior to all others for causing cents. That all kinds of wines were imitated so closely the hair, on the head of the aged, to grow forth with as much that the best judges could not discriminate; costing but vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages a trifle, and sold at prices to suit customers. The higher of youth. There can be no doubt, if we place credit in innumthe standing of the customer, and the more particular as erable testimonials which the Professor has in his possession to his wines, the higher the price to satisfy him as to that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical quality. The most celebrated brands were made use of, and the names of the most celebrated European dealers given, as the source of supply; and European dealers, be it known, are not much behind, but much in advance of the American trader in their adulterations.

He quotes an advertisement of a chemist in New York, who is now prepared to furnish the flavorings for every kind of liquor, and the best Cognac brandy, etc. s produced.

Some of the Beauties of Banking. The following rich revelations are furnished by a cor-

respondet of the St. Louis Republican: In conclusion, I will depict for you an Illinois bank A frame house, a counter so high that you can barely lay your wrists on the sharp edges of it, and so narrow that but one man can approach at a time. The specie scoop hangs high up, like the laws of Nero, but, unlike them, covered with cobwebs. Your check is cancelled in deadly silence. You hear some fumbling behind a green screen. A package of shin plasters, as thick as a oull's horn, and twenty-five cents in silver, is handed you bundle and sift out the tinkhams, almon trees, and in which he lived. Wisconsins, and you are peremptorily told, 'No use in assorting; that is all you can get.' You say: 'Please, then, return me my check.' Answer: 'Your check is already New Brunswick, British Provinces. cancelled.' This is the return made you by the best of them for gold advanced on grain. Had the grain gone down, you would have had it, but, having gone up, they return you such shinplasters for your advances in gold,

Handsome Present from President Buchanan.—
The Norfolk Day Book says a magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain have been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., collector of that port, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to that noble veteran of Old Ocean, Capt. A. Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the reserve of the control of the United States and Samuel Company of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the reserve of the control of the United States and Samuel Company of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the reserve of the control of the Company of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went the control of the c of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the central America.

This magnificent watch and chain are said to be one with the rescue of the watch and chain are said to be one with the rescue of the watch and chain are said to be one with the rescue of the watch and chain are said to be one with the rescue of the watch and chain are said to be one This magnificent watch and chain are said to be one of the best the world can produce; and, coming as a

other day, of the suicide of Allen, at Niagara Falls, it occurred to us—though subsequent facts render it improbable—that this was perhaps one of those cases where suicide is simply the result of an impulse coming without motive. There are many "self-murders" which are not to be accounted for on either the supposition of some rational cause, or of any true insanity. We know of an excellent clergyman, a man of more than usual solidity peditions to be carried on against the territories of Mexpeditions to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and urging those officers
ico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and urging those officers
of intellect, who disliked to visit Niagara Falls, for fear
he should jump off the precipice. Whenever he approached its verge, the impulse to plunge into the abyse below was almost uncontrollable.

We once heard another gentleman, distinguished for scientific ability—an Englishman, but now resident in this country-tell an incident of the sort in his own life. He had been engaged in prolonged and exciting study with a friend in London, and started at three in the morning to return to his home on the Surrey side of the Thames. As he crossed Vauxhall bridge, he stopped, and leaning over the parapet, watched the play of the moonlight on the rippling waters. A sense of peace and repose stole over him, and with it the thought that if once buried beneath that placid surface he should solve all problems and find rest. Before he could analyse his motives he found himself climbed upon the parapet.-Another moment and he would have been a suicide; but a sudden revulsion of feeling came, and with a strong effort of the will he threw himself back upon the bridge, and ran in mortal terror to the land.

Many other similar instances might be recorded, and nost imaginative men have felt more or less of this impulse, if not to commit suicide, to do some other absurd thing. Only a year or two since, a man deliberately put his hand under a trip hammar, and drew it forth mangled and crushed, at the prompting of this "imp of the perverse." How this happens, or by what inexplicable nystery of the mind it is controlled, will perhaps, never explained; but students of suicide have reason to believe that in many unexplained cases this sudden abeyance of the will is the only assignable cause. Buffalo Advertiser.

STRANGE INFATUATION .- There is an individual residng in the neighborhood of Maple Root, New Jersey, by the name of Smith, who imagines that he is one hundred years old, although he does not number two score years. Yet every effort to disabuse his mind of this singular fancy has thus far proved unavailing. Smith has maintained his present notion for three years, and talks of events which he says he witnessed, which occurred long before he was born. Upon every other subject he is rational and in his business relations he is uncommonly smart. He says he will not taste death, but is destined to live on until the end of time.

· The Georgia Banks. The Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer says:

"We notice that Governor Johnson has issued a proclamation calling on the banks of the State to make, within thirty days, a just and true return, under oath or affirmation of its president and cashier, of the state and condition of such banks and banking institutions, with the name of its president and directors, and a list of its stockholders, on the day of the regular weekly meeting of the president and directors thereof next preceding the date of this requisition.

A SELL.-The Fall River Monitor tells the following good story: "A countryman (farmer) went into a store n Boston the other day and told the keeper a neighbor of his had entrusted him with some money to expend to the best advantage, and he meant to do it where he was best treated. He had been used very well in Boston by the traders, and he would not part with his neighbor's monped with the lash. 'If,' said this Chinaman to me, 'any ey until he found a man who would treat him about right. With the utmost suavity, the trader says: 'I think I can treat you to your liking; how do you want to be treated?' 'Well,' said the farmer, with a leer in his eye, 'In the first place, I want a glass of toddy,' which was forthcoming. 'Now I will have a nice cigar, says the countryman. It was promptly handed him leisurely lighted, and then throwing himself back, with his feet as high as his head, he commenced puffing away like a Ducthman. 'Now what do you want to purchase? says the storekeeper. Countryman-'My handed me two cents, when I left home, to buy him

VETERANS.-We have had a call within a day or two from Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, now resident in Canfield, Ohio, where he went from Connecticut to settle in 1806. atives, and those who depend upon their earnings for their daily bread. At Taunton, the tack factory of Mr. He had been in New England, his native land, on a BY ORDER OF THE HON. JUDGE OF THE SUPER-ior Court of Law for Bladen County, at October Term, Lovett Morse, and the Taunton Tack Company's factory, have suspended operations, as has also the tack factory of S. Rhodes & Son, at Dighton. About sixty hands have been discharged from the works of the Taunton the tack factory of S. Rhodes & Son, at Dighton. About sixty hands have been discharged from the works of the Taunton that the tack factory of S. Rhodes & Son, at Dighton. About sixty hands have been discharged from the works of the Taunton that the tack factory of S. Rhodes & Son, at Dighton. About sixty hands have been discharged from the works of the Taunton that the tack factory of S. Rhodes & Son, at Dighton. About sixty hands have been discharged from the works of the Taunton that the tack factory of the Baltimore Patriot, who is another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee, returning from an annual visit to his another Yankee. Locomotive Company. (Fairbanks,) and those remaining native land. He looks as fresh as ever, although he talks of having been married fifty years, as if that were

> Making Soup on the Andes. Feeling very cold, we determined to make some soup to warm us; and as we had plenty of meat and onions, cut them up, put them into a saucepan with and lats cayenne pepper, and set them to boil? I only relate this for information of those who have not been to great heights, those who wish to go there, and also of those who perchance, may believe that boiling must be the same boiling all over the world. After our soup had bubbled away, in the most orthodox style, for more than two hours, we naturally concluded that our "bouillon' was ready and the meat perfectly done, especially as the last had been cut into rather small pieces; but, to our great surprise, we found the water almost colorless, and the meat almost as raw as when it was first put into the pot. One of the miners told us it was of no use trying to boil anything, as nothing could be cooked by water on the top of that mountain; for although the water bubbled away very fast, the heat was not great enough to boil a potato.

At great altitudes the water begins to boil long b fore it arrives at the heat of 212 degrees of Fahrenheit; and as water cannot get hotter than boiling point except by compression of the steam, nothing can be cooked except by some means of confining (with safety) the steam.

I saw directly how the matter lay, and sticking the lid tight on the pan, made it fast with heavy lumps of silver ore that were laying about, attaching them to the handle, and putting others on the top of all. In a very short time the steam got up, and, though it made the lid jump a little, I managed to get a good broth; to the great surprise of the miners, who could not conceive what I was about. Byam's Chili and Peru.

'Hair Restorative," still continues to labor in behalf of the world. It restores permanently, gray hair to its original has been very desirable in all ages of the world. It frequently happens that old men marry beautiful and amiable young ladies, and not unfrequently crusty old maids make victims of handsome, good natured young gentlemen, and by what process it has never been determind until lately when it was attributed to the use of this invaluable Hair Res torative-[Lasalle Journal.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., an [Oct. 6-26-2weed-6-2t by Druggists generally.

In this town, this (Thursday) morning, at 1½ o'clock, RE-BECCA ADELINE, wife of Elkanah Allen, aged 30 years and 2 months.

In Washington, N. C., on the 9th inst., JOHN W. LATHAM. Esq., aged about 65 years. Mr. Latham had long served as Chairman of the Court of Beaufort county, and as Commissioner of the town of Washfor your inconsiderable check. The bundle is tightly ington. We are not aware, however, whether he held either aced, the notes are inside, so that, with the other incon- office at the time of his death. He was a very valuable citveniences, you can hardly count them. You open the izen, and his death will be materially felt by the community

> On board schr. Ben. (lying at Smithville,) on the 13th in On the night of the 8th inst., at the residence of her hus

On the night of the 8th inst., at the residence of her husband, Wm. N. Peden, Esq., in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA S. PEDEN, of Consumption.

She was an estimable lady, in every sense of the word; gentle and retiring in her manners, kind and affectionate to her husband and children. She shed around her path the sunlight of her presence, making all happy and contented in sunlight of her presence, making all happy and contented in

present from such a source as the President of the United States, must make an indellible impression upon the minds of future generations of the heroic behavior of Capt. Johnson on that perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than three hundred and fifty dollars.

In this town on the afternoon of the 8th inst., of Typnoid Pneumonia, Mr. MARTIN BLACK, aged 33 years.

Mr. Black was a native of Moore county, but had resided for the last 12 or 15 years in New Hanover. He was a gentian last tiful white Silk Ties, Splendid Vest Patterns. exquisite recown, noble-hearted man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves behind an affectionate and loving wife, as well as a numerous circle of friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

Sept. 18 In this town on the afternoon of the 8th inst., of Typhoid

A remedy such as BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS unity, especially, it is certainly an invaluable remedy; having little or no exercise, constantly exposed and subject to the effects of a change of climate and water, they require some pleasant medicine of this kind to regulate the bowels. See advertisement. [Oct. 13.-32&7-1w.

THE COMMITTEE for the Examination of Teacher of Common Schools for New Hanover County, are requested to meet at my office on Saturday, 31st October, at 10 o'clock,

Teachers wishing to appear before the Committee will please be present on that occasion. S. D. WALLACE, Chairman. Wilmington, Oct. 2d, 1857

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED Oct. 8.-Schr. Medora, Ireland, from Baltimore, to Re sell & Bro.; with mdze. Barque Eventide, Patridge, from Liverpool, to J. & J. I. Hathaway & Co. ; with salt. Brig Crimea, Stinson, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn t Co.; with mdze. 9.-U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen. Brig Delmont Lock, Reed, from Searsport, Me., to Kidder & Martin; with hay. Oct. 9—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E . Lutterloh. J. Lutterion.
Oct. 10.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
12.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to . H. VanBokkelen. Oct. 12-Brig Moses, Lauthorne, from Baltimore, to O. G. Parsley & Co.
Schr. Selah B. Strong, Mott, from New York, to A. D. Ca zaux; with mdze.
Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. Oct. 14-U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville. to A. H. VanBokkelen.
Oct. 14—Barque Cuba, Leavitte, four and a half days from

Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co. Schr. Charles Roberts, Fowler, from Guadaloupe, to Wm. M. Harriss. CLEARED. Oct. 8-U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
9—Schr. Matchless, Smith, for Jacksonville, Fla., in ballast, by J. & D. McRae & Co.
Oct. 9.—Brig Albert Adams, Mays, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores and lumber.

10.—Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, for New York, by A. D.

Cazaux; with naval stores, &c. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen. 12.-Schr. M. A. Johnson, Osborne, for Boston, by George Harriss; with naval stores and lumber. Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Philips, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.: with naval stores. &c. Schr. Rescue, Cates, for Portland, Me., by Keith & Flanner; with naval stores.

Oct. 13—Schr, Col. Satterly, Taylor, for New York, by

A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. 13-U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. 1. VanBokkelen. 14—Schr. John A. Stanly, Simmons, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.
Oct. 15—Schr. Lucy L. Sharpe, Weaver, for New York, by G. Harriss; with naval stores.
Schr. Lucy L. Sharpe, Weaver, for New York, by Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr. Jos. Lawrence, Baldwin, for Philadelphia, by J. &

SALE POSTPONED TO 3RD NOVEMBER, 1857. A S TRUSTEE FOR W. D. COOKE, I HAVE POST-poned the sale of the Printing Office, Fixtures, &c., in-One Splendid (new patent) Adams' Printing Press,

One Card Press, And the Type and Printing Materials, belonging to said Cooke, until TUESDAY THE 3RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, when they will be positively sold without reserve. At the same time I will sell said Cooke's land adoining the lands of Rev. A. Smedes and R. Finlater, dec'd. and also, said Cook's interest in the Paper Mill on Crabtree, TERMS: Sixty-days credit for note, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, with approved security.

P. F. PESCUD,

proved security.

Oct. 16th, 1857 WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices

Oct 15-34-1y-7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf. TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber in Charleston, S. C., some time back, my negro man BRISTER, aged about thirty years—weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds—is five feet ten or eleven inches high—black complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Washington Gillispie, of Duplin county, N. C., where he is now probably lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to D. I. Sautherland in Wilmington, who is authorized to to D. J. Southerland, in Wilmington, who is authorized to

"BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA." A LL THE ISSUE OF SAID BANK taken on account or for goods at BALDWIN'S.

5 PER CENT. PREMIUM, FOR BANK OF WILMINGTON BILLS, payable in Dry Goods. [014] HEDRICK & RYAN. SOUTH CAROLINA.

BILLS of the suspended Banks of South Carolina receive at par for Dry Goods. [O14] HEDRICK & RYAN.

FOR SALE ONE THIRD OF SCHR. JAMES BUCHANAN. new, 400 bbls. capacity, now paying well. For terms, &c., enquire where every body buys, 32 Market Street, of WILKINSON. Oct. 7th. 1857

BUT CONTINUE to buy your UMBRELLAS as heretof.re, at the Emporium, 34 Market street—largest assortment and lowest prices in the city—two doors below Baldwin's.

CHAS. D. MYERS.

TO SELL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including a fine Engraving of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, with full length portraits of all the signers—from a painting by J. Trumbull. Single copies prepaid by mail \$3. Two copies do. \$5. For particulars of Agency, or copies, address D. H. MULFORD; 167 Broadway, New York.

500 AGENTS WANTED: A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10!

Third Division.—\$310,000 worth of Farms and Building
Lots,
TN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, N THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down; or \$15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. pensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company cettlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association,"

now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of con racts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia. now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$300, per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., are wanted and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most lib

and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most lib-eral inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making \$200 per moth. For full particulars, Sub-scriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va., or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and mill-work generally.

and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and mill-work generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

v. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made.

JOHN. C. BAILEY,
Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current ar it should be understood that our

EESWAX, # 16 . . 27 @ Whiskey, 30 @ N. E. Rum, 50 @ Gin, 40 @ Brandy, 45 @ do. Apple, 66 @ do. Peach, 85 @ BRICKS, 29 M ... 6 00 @12 00 Turpentine, 39 280 Bs...
Virgin 0 00 @
Yellow dip ... 0 00 @
Hard, 0 00 @
Tar, 39 bbl., 0 00 @
do. in order, 0 00 @ Adamantine. OFFER, 7 B. do. No. 2,1 50 @ 2 00 do. No. 3,1 00 @ 1 10 ord. to mid'g . . 11 @

Spirits Turp.,

gallon ... 00 @

Varnish, # gal.26 @ OTTON BAGGING, VAILS, # Ib., Sheeting, 2 yd. 9 @ Yarn, 2 lb. .21 @ Eccs, 2 doz. . . 24 @ PEA NUTS, bush. . 00 FEATHERS, 7 tb. 45 @ OTATOES, Sweet, 2 bush. 65 @ Irish, do., 1 50 @ do. 2 bbl., 3 00 @ Mullets 7 00 @ 7 50 Mac'rel, No.1 00 @20 00 do. No. 2 00 @15 00 PROVISIONS, P Ib., N. C. Bacon, do. No. .3 10 00 @10 50

good mid'g....13 @ mid. fair to fair .00 @

Herrings, East 4 50 @ 5 00 Dry Cod, # cwt 4 50 @ 5 00 N. C. Lard, ... 17 @ West'n do....00 Butter, ... 25 @ Cheese, ... 12 @ PORK, Northern, \$\pi\$ bbl., City Mess, ... 27 50 @28 Guaxo Peruvian 1 ton and under 5 per ton, 65 00 Clear do. . . 26 50 @27 00 5 tons and over, " 64 00 LAND PLASTER, \$\mathre{B}\ \text{bbl.} \cdot 1 50

Family do, 25 50 @26 00 Butt,00 00 @25 00 Prime,00 00 @00 00 Beef, Mess, 16 00 @17 00 Per ton,...........10 00 Grain, ∌ bushel, do. Fulton Market, . . 00 00 @00 00 Coultry, Chickens, live, 15 @ 25 Wheat, red .. 1 00 @ 0 00 do. dead, ..00 @ 00 Turkeys, live, .75 @ 1 00 do. white. 1 10 @ 0 00 Rice, rough. 0 00 @ 1 00 do., clean, SHEEP, \$\pi\$ head, Lambs,..... 1 75 @ 2 50 Mutton,..... 1 75 @ 2 50 ₽ tb..... 5 @ HIDES, # tb., Green,

Dry......17 @ Alum, & bush.,30 @ 35 HAY, # 100 fbs. Liverpool, # sack, ground .. 90 @ 1 00 do. fine ... 1 75 @ 2 00 Eastern 90 @ 1 00 N. River.... Sugar, #9 lb.
Porto Rico,...10 @
New Orleans, .00 @ RON, 7 1b. English, ass'd. 41@ 00
American, ref.: 31@ 00
do. sheer.: 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 90 00@95 00 Muscovado,...11 @ Loaf & crush'd,13 @ Swede 5½@ 00 Lime, # bbl. 1 00 @ 1 05 do. fm store 1 35 @ 1 45 Clarified and Granulated,...11 @ SOAP, # Ib.,..... 5 @ SHINGLES, # M., UMBER, ₩ M,, (River.) Fl'r Boards. 0 00 @10 00 Wide do... 6 50 @ 7 00

Contract, ... 4 50 @ 5 50 Common, ... 2 25 @ 2 50 STAVES, \$\frac{2}{3} M., W. O. Bbl..., 16 00 @18 00 R. O. Hhd..., 12 00 @25 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ 4 25 Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, Ash Head'g,.0 00 @13 00 Timber, ₩ M., rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Shipping,... 0 00 @ 0 00 Mill, prime, 8 00 @ 8 50 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, do. inferior to ordinary, 5 00 @ 6 00 Tallow, # b., .. 10 @ 12 Tobacco, # b., rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00 Common,18 @ Medium,25 @ Fine,45 @ Molasses, ⊕ gallon. Cuba, Hhds 35 @ do. Bbls. 40 @ 37

Wool, ₩ tb.,....17 📵

Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\mathbb{H}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents \$\mathbb{H}\$ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ₽ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction curred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac cording to quality.

60

N. Orleans.

TO NEW YORK,
Turpentine and Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl., \$\pi\$ 00 \$00 \$\@\$
Rosin. \$00 \$25 \$30 \$\@\$
Spirits Turpentine \$00 \$00 \$\@\$
Flour. \$00 \$00 \$\@\$
Rice, \$\pi\$ 100 tbs. gross. \$00 \$7 \$\@\$
Cotton, \$\pi\$ bale. \$00 \$0 \$0 \$\@\$
Flaxseed, \$\pi\$ bushel, \$00 \$0 \$\@\$
Flaxseed, \$\pi\$ bushel, \$00 \$0 \$\@\$
Wheat, \$\pi\$ bushel, \$00 \$0 \$\@\$
Lumber, \$\pi\$ M... \$4 \$00@5 \$00 \$5 \$00 \$\@\$6\$
TO PHILADELPHIA,
Turpentine and Tar. \$\pi\$ bbl. TO NEW YORK. On deck. Turpentine and Tar, Pbbl...... Turpentine and Tar, #bbl. 00

Rosin 25

Spirits Turpentine 00

Ground Peas, #bushel, 0

Cotton, #bale, 000

Cotton goods, #cubic foot, 0

Rice, #100 fbs., 0

Lumber, #M., as to size, 400@400

TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ₩ bbl...... 00

 Rosin
 00

 Spirits Turpentine
 00

 Cotton, ₱ bale,
 0 00

 Ground Peas, ₱ bushel,
 00

isted for two or three weeks past, has caused the market to rule inactive for country produce, and notwithstanding the light receipts; prices have materially declined, and everything s in a drooping condition. In Crude and Spirits Turpentine at a decline of 35 a 50 cents on the former, and 3 cents gallon on the latter. Rosin of all grades has ruled exceedingly dull at lower figures, and there is little or no disposition on the part of dealers to operate, even at the decline. Tar arrives sparingly; there is, however, no demand and the price has materially declined. Exchange on the Northern cities is scarce, and has been selling at 2 a 3 per cent. Only a few scattering lots of Cotton on market, and we hear of no sales : buyers unwilling to operate. The market for Flour has ruled decidedly dull, and nothing has been done except in the retail way; receipts moderate and stock fair. The Grain market remains without material change; -Oats are in moderate stock, and demand light; Corn has gone up a shade, owing to the light receipts; our quotation, however could not be obtained should the arrivals prove worthy of note ;-in Wheat there has been nothing done, the unfavorable advices having tended to keep buyers out of market. Hay is in good stock, and difficult of sale. Molasses is also in good supply, and with a limited demand prices have a decided downward tendency. Provisions are scarce, and prices rule very high. For N. C. cured Bacon there is a good demand; none received and market bare; -Western s in small stock, and sells at quotations in table below. The is in small stock, and sells at quotations in table below. The market is well supplied with Liverpool and Alum Salt, and rules quiet. Sugars are in better stock, and have receded 1

Turpt. at \$2,50.—Scrape do. \$1,25.—Tar \$1 to 1,15, by weight. ules quiet. Sugars are in better stock, and have receded 1 a 2 cents on previous figures. Nothing of consequence done in Staves or Shingles, and only small lots arriving. Timber has been brought in sparingly for the week; there is, however, but a limited demand from millers, and prices remain bout the same. Business has been almost entirely suspended, and the week's transactions will be found meagre. The Lard 14 to 15 cents. following comprises all that we have been able to gather:

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled unusually dull, and with a limited demand from shippers and distillers rates have gone down 35 a 75 cents—

A TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled unusually dull, and with a limited demand from amily, \$5 50 @ 0 00; Super. \$5 25 @ 0 00; Fine, \$5 00 @ 00; Scratched, \$4 75 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 80 @ 1 00; ollowing comprises all that we have been able to gather:

shippers and distillers rates bave gone down 35 a 75 cents—
closing quiet at \$2 75 for virgin, \$2 15 for yellow dip, and
\$1 15 for hard, \$\varphi\$ 280 fbs. The arrivals and sales for the
week comprise only 565 bbls., as follows:

Bbls. Virgin. Yel. Dip. Hard.

Bbls. Virgin. Yel. Dip. 1. 70. . . \$3 50. . . \$2 30. . . . SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Since our last there has been nothng of moment done in this article. Some small transactions have been effected, and the market closes decidedly dull at 32 cents & gallon. Sales are as follows:

Friday..... 120 bbls. at 36 cents per gallon.

Do 100 " " 35 " " " "

Tuesday.... 300 " " 32 " " " Rosin-The market continues to rule exceedingly dull for all grades, and the transactions have been confined to a few

small lots. In No. 1 we learn of sales of only 3 a 400 bbls. at \$3 a \$4 \$0 bbl., as in quality. Nothing done in No. 2.—

parts of the country, accompanied by references, will be promptly attreated to be as represented, or no control of the country, accompanied by references, will be promptly attreated to be as represented, or no country, accompanied by references, will be promptly attreated to be as represented, or no country, accompanied by references, will be promptly attreated to be as represented, or no country, accompanied to the corner of no country, that he has taken the store on the corner of normal property of sevents and the promptly attreated to be as represented, or no country, that he has taken the store on the corner of normal property of sevents and the promptly attreated to call the store on the corner of normal property. The proprietor.

TAREN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Duplin country this day, a negro fellow, who says his name is JOE, and that he belongs to two says his name is JOE, and that he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an escablishment, all of the would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an escablishment, and the pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an escablishment, and the pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an escablishment, and the pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, B

and at high prices. A lot of head was received a few days since, and sold at \$1 75 a

or no demand for Spirits Turpentine barrels, and in conse quence the market has ruled unusually dull. The arrivals ntinue meagre, and the stock offering is small. We quote minally at \$1 90 a \$2 for second hand, as in quality. COLTON.—Nothing done since our last: some scattering ots on market, but no buyers. Quotations in table are non

Corres. In this article we have nothing new to note There is a fair supply in store, and with merely a retail de mand, the market rules dull. See table for quotations. CORN MEAL—Is in moderate enquiry for retailing purpose and fair supply on market. We reduce rates a shade, an quote sales from the granaries at \$1 a \$1 05 \$2 bushel, in lots to suit.

quiry ;-last sale was at \$7 % bbl. See table for store rates of other descriptions.

FLOUR-In State brands we have nothing new to note. rices here are too high for shipment to other markets, and etailers purchase sparingly. The advices from other places continue decidedly unfavorable, and from present indications prices must further recede. The arrivals per river and railroad have been rather small during the week, though we note a fair supply in first hands. The sales have been principally in the small way at \$6 for superfine, and \$6 50 \$ bbl. for family ;-holders are freely offering at these figures, but no buyers. Our quotations may be looked upon as merely nominal. See table. The market is bare of Northern brands, and there is no demand.

GRAIN.—In Corn we have nothing new to report. The absence of receipts for some weeks has caused the stock in dealers' hands to become somewhat reduced, and a few cargoes, would find sale at a fair quotation. The cargo (1800 bushels) noted in our last as on market, 'changed hands at 77½ cents a bushel. We quote at 75 a 77½ cents, as in quality.—OATS—Remain about the same as reported for sev-OATS-Remain about the same as reported for sev eral weeks past. No receipts, and no transactions except in the retail way. See table. PEAS Are wanted, and in the absence of receipts the stock in dealers' hands has become all worked off. We quote Cow at \$1 a \$1 05 bushel.—Rice—Clean is in moderate stock, and sells in the small way from store at 5 a 51 cents \$ 16., as in quality. WHEAT .- No demand ;-nominal at quotations in table. HAY .- The market continues to rule dull, and we note a good stock in dealers' hands. About 150 bales Eastern re

ceived, and sold in lots at 90 cents \$\mathbb{H}\$ 100 fbs. No arrivals of Northern. LIME .- Only 800 casks received since our last, and char ged hands on private terms; -selling from store and whar at \$1 25 a \$1 35 \$ cask, as in quantity.

Molasses-Is without change in price; stock heavy and demand light. See table for quotations. POTATOES .- Sweet are in moderate supply, with fair reeipts during the week. We quote from boats at 65 a 75 c. and from carts at 70 to 90 cents # bushel, as in quality. Several parcels of Irish have been received, but the stock remains light. Sell from store at \$3 37\ a \$3 50 \$\ bbl.

PROVISIONS .- For N. C. cured Bacon, we notice conside able demand throughout the week just ended ;-in the ab sence of receipts, however, the stock has been all worked off, and the market is entirely bare. Parcels would find ready purchasers at high figures. See table. Western is in exceedingly light stock, and we note a fair demand;-no shoulders on market, and we quote nominally at 15 a 15} c Sides are selling from store at 164 a 17c. 2 b., as in quantity and quality. LARD-The stock of both N. C. and Western is quite small, and prices rule high. We quote small sales from store at 17 cents & lb. PORK-Is in rather better supply than noted in our last, and prices remain without alteration. We quote small operations at prices ranging within quotations. See table.

SALT-Since our last review we note the receipt from Liverpool of a cargo of 3,600 sacks, about 2,000 of which have been sold in lots at 90 cents a \$1 \$ sack, according to quality ;-fair supply on market. Alum is in good stock and dull Sugars-Are in rather better supply, and we reduce pri ces a shade. See table for store quotations.

SHINGLES-Demand limited. Sales during the week of TIMBER-Has been brought in slowly during the week, and

the market rules dull; millers purchasing only sufficient to keep their mills in operation. See table. FREIGHTS-Coastwise rule unusually dull. Vessels plenty, and but little produce offering shipment. See table.

CHARLESTON, Oct .12.—Cotton.—The transactions to were limited to some 421 bales, at extremes ranging 114 to 124. Strict Middling was quoted at 12c. NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cotton is quiet. Flour has declined, and the market closed unsettled, sales of 8000 bbls. common to good State at 4 25a\$4 55, Ohio at 4 85a\$5 25 and

Southern at 5 25a\$5 60. Wheat is unsettled, sales of 41,000 bushels, white at 1 20a\$1 35, red at 1 10 a\$1 20. Corn is unsettled, sales of 35,000 bushels mixed at 64a66 cents. Pork is quiet, sales of Mess at 22 37 at 23. Beef and Lard both closed with a downward tendency. Whiskey dull, sales of Ohio at 20 cents. Freights unchanged. BALTIMORE Oct. 18 .- Flour \$5 25 to 5 50. Red wheat

\$1 to 1 10, white 1 10 to 1 25. Corn: white 64 to 68, yellow

NEWBERN, Oct. 12.-Bacon-Hams 16 cts., sides and # Bb by the side.; Beeswax, 30c. # Bb; Corn, sales at \$4 to \$5 50, # bbl., ; Coffee 124 @ 17 cents, # Bb, as in to \$5 50, \$\mathref{B}\$ bbl., : Coffee 12\frac{1}{2} (@ 17 cents, \$\mathref{B}\$ bs, as in quality; Cotton, 11\frac{1}{2} \mathref{B}\$ b.; Feathers, 45 @ 50c. \$\mathref{B}\$ b; Fish Herrings, \$7 \$\mathref{B}\$ bbl. Shad \$10 25 \$\mathref{B}\$ bbl. Flour, Canal ranges from \$8 00 to 10 50 \$\mathref{B}\$ bbl.; Baltimore \$8 00 @ 10 50; Fodder, \$\mathref{B}\$ cwt., dry \$\mathref{1}\$ 10; Baltimore \$8 00 @ \$10 50; Fodder, \$\mathref{B}\$ cwt., dry \$\mathref{1}\$ 10 cents, green 5c. \$\mathref{B}\$ b.; Lard, \$\mathref{B}\$ cwt. \$18 @ \$18\mathref{B}\$ Leather, sole \$\mathref{B}\$ bb.; Meal, \$\mathref{1}\$ 10 @ 0 00 \$\mathref{B}\$ bbls. \$\mathref{L}\$ cwt. \$18 @ \$18\mathref{B}\$ Leather, sole \$\mathref{B}\$ bb.; Meal, \$\mathref{1}\$ 10 @ 0 00 \$\mathref{B}\$ bbl. \$\mathref{L}\$ common \$\mathref{B}\$ gal. 60 cents; Nails, \$\mathref{4}\$ to 00 \$\mathref{B}\$ cwt.; Potatoes, sweet 60c. \$\mathref{G}\$ composite. \$\mathref{B}\$ bl., \$\mathref{1}\$ 25 0; Rosin, Com., \$\mathref{1}\$ 35; Sugar, \$\mathre{B}\$ bretined 13 to 15c., brown 11 to 12\frac{1}{2}c.; Tallow, \$\mathre{B}\$ b, 12\frac{1}{2}c.; Tar, \$\mathref{B}\$ bbl., \$\mathref{1}\$ 15 0 for 32 gal.; Turpentine, \$\mathref{B}\$ bbl., dip \$\mathref{2}\$ 28 @ 0 00; Virgin \$\mathref{3}\$ 75 to 4 00; Whiskey, \$\mathref{B}\$ gal. 40 @ 45c.; Spirits Turpentine, 38 to 40c.; Wood, per cord, Oak \$\mathref{3}\$ 00, Ash, \$\mathref{2}\$ 50, Pine \$\mathref{1}\$ 50 to 2; Staves, R O Hhd. \$\mathref{1}\$ 00 (0); Heading \$\mathref{1}\$ 10 (0) 12.

HAVANA, Oct 8.-This week, thus far, a state of com-HAVANA, Oct 8.—This week, thus far, a state of complete stagnation has existed; and as there are really not any fixed rates, it is impossible to give any quotations. For the United States there have passed through the custom house, since my last repot, 598 boxes, 236 boxes of which have gone to Boston, the remainder to New York.

The stock is about the same as last reported. Muscovadoes.—The highest offer of which I have heard is 10 reals for prime quality, and which has been refused.

Molasses.—Dealers cannot even obtain an offer for any portion of their stocks, and are consequently handing them over to the distillers to be turned into Rum. They do this rather than accept lower rates than those last paid. At led, but a lower price would doubtless not be refused were

Coffee is \$14 50 to \$15 50 # quintal. Lumber, P. P.—The cargo of the R. M. Charlton, from Savannah, sold at \$32 \(\) M. W. P. 69 M. (Flooring boards) sold yesterday at \$23 \(\) M. Cooperage stock without material alteration.

Rice.—130 tierces from Savannah per R. M. Charlton, have sold this work at \$15.95 \(\) 20 arroba have sold this week at \$15 25 \$ arrobe.

Potatoes.—140 bbls. from an out port sold yesterday a \$5 25 \$\text{@}\$ bbl. The article continues in request. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Naval Stores .- Our market i

Spts. Turpt., and Rosin, no sales.

Grain.—Good up River Corn sold at 65cts., for a small lot,

for shipment not more than 60c., could be obtained for any
quantity.—Wheat 90c., to \$1,00 is offered for Red and White. TARBORO', N. C., Oct. 9.—Turpentine—Dip, \$2 a \$2 10. Scrape, 35 to 40 cents per 100 lbs. Tar \$1 to \$1 10. Corn \$3 50 to \$4 per bbl. Cotton 11\frac{1}{2} to 12 c. Bacon 16 to 18c.

30 @ 00 cents. Bacon-Not much variation. Cotton-We again reduce our figures-at which sales were

Corn-New sells at 80 cts. old 1 00. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—Cotton—Sales of the three days at Liverpool 10,000 bales. Market dull, but prices unalter at Liverpool 10,000 bases.
ed, closing quiet but steady.
Breadstuffs are steady and flour quiet, prices easier, bu
materials unchanged. Wheat quiet. quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet.
Provisions dull. Beef is heavy, with holders pressing of the market.
Produce.—Sugar quiet. Rosin firm and spirits turpenting

Money Market.—Consols 90; for money.

LONDON, Wednesday noon.—Consols closed to-day at

ICE : ICE :: ICE ::: THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be TERMS CASH.—It is carnestly desired that no ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certain hered to.

hered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in accordance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of makin change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFOR holders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte, County of Mecklenburg, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY in October next,—the same being the 21st day of the month. The transfer books will be closed for one month prior to said day.

1. —1344-t210. H. W. GUION.

A LL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by the first day of September next, will on that day be put in suit. suit. June 23d, 1857.

246&43-tf

I. T. ALDERMAN, F. M BIZZELL. 246tf—43-tf

MY little Farm on Topsail Sound, containing fortytwo acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and every necessary out-building, all in good order;
and sixty acres of pine land. The plantation lies thirteen
miles East of Wilmington, near the terminus of the Plank
Road, near Scott's Hill Church and Topsail Academy. For
further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises,
or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington.

JAS. M. NIXON.
Oct. 2d. 1857

23-lm—6-lm FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST CONveyed to me by Mr. Benjamin Mott, I will offer
for sale without reserve, at Public Auction, at the
Market-House in the town of Wilmington, if not previously
disposed of, on the 1st Thursday of Superior Court. in October next, that VALUABLE PLANTATION on Wrightsville
Sound, known as the "Mott Place," containing seven hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the lands of John A. Parker, Messrs. Jones & Gardner's and others, nine miles from
town. There is about three hundred acres cleared and un-BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST CONtown. There is about three hundred acres cleared and un-der cultivation, well adapted for Corn and Pea Nuts; there is ninety acres of Swamp Land, which can be ditched and drained dry at very little expense; and when done the land will produce eighty bushels of corn per acre. The balance of the land is well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine.—

Terms will be liberal and made known at sale. For fur-B. BAXTER.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, FIXTURES, ETC., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TURPENTINE DISTIL-LERY, situated at Long Creek, New Hanover county.—
There are two stills; one of a capacity of forty barrels and one of fifteen barrels, with all the usual fixtures.

Also the unexpired term of the lease of the lot and wharf,

having six to seven years to run.

The above property will be sold low for cash or good notes. Long Creek, N. C. August 19th, 1857.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wil-

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Ferm lends, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.— Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N.
N. Nixon, Wilmington.

C. D. N. FOY.

22-2w-5-ti

BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYS-PEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COM-PLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND

AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial. passessed of singular

be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, i will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular

will prove a grateful aromatic corular, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

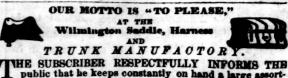
The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bærhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

AS Sold at \$1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggist

generally throughout the United States. May 5th, 1857. HAVE now in store the followin, viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights;
Hoop Iron of the best quality;
Nails, Brads and Spikes;
Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes;
Timber and other Axes, all warranted;
Cart Steal Combining Hoos

Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.; Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws; Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills; Barn Doors and Smokehouse Locks, extra good; Pad Locks that can't be matched; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth; Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them; Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine; Best quality of Scissors and Needles; Rogers & Son's Westenholmes, and some mo

Rogers & Son's Wilmington January, 1857.



THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valles, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Cosch Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLIS

WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully takes this method to inform the
citizens of Wilmington and surroundmitry, that he has taken the store on the

..........

Senator, Governor and All That. We like to fight the fight for Democracy as hard as the next-to do our duty as faithfully as the most faithful. It is our fight. It does us good to carry the day for our principles and our party, forgetting all personal jealousies, and petty bickerings. There is something stirring in it-something enobling.

But when the fight has been fought and won, then comes something not so pleasant—the grand mass which moved as one man, under one banner, begins to resolve itself into its separate, personal constituents-from a fight for principle it is too apt to degenerate into a game for reward-for preferment-for place-for spoils. It is human nature, and it can't be helped, we suppose, but it ought to be mitigated, -certainly it is folly to stimulate and intensify this inevitable tendency.

We will have to elect a Governor next August, and the next Legislature, to be chosen at the same time with the Governor, will have to choose a Senator.

Already we see this man and that man and the other man paraded, prematurely paraded, we think. There can be said to be nothing in this world absolutely certain but death and taxes, and, the way things are going, we see little to choose between them. But, if not absolutely certain, it is pretty nearly so, that upon the Democratic party of North Carolina will devolve the responsibility of selecting the next Governor and the next Senator in place of Gov. Reid, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859.

That the opposition should endeavor to sow the seeds of dissensions in the ranks of the Democratic party, by thus early canvassing the matter with the view of drawing out the friends of aspirants into hostile array against each other, we can very well understand, but that Democrats should be led into the snare, is quite a different matter, and one which we can not understand.

It is time enough for all this, and to spare. mean to come out neither for nor against any particular person or persons, nor to set ourselves up as a censor upon our brethren of the Democratic press-we only beg them to avoid the discussion of men for a little while-vield not to wires for a little while-keep personal aspirations in the back-ground as long as they can -they are among the worst features of politics-they do most harm-don't let the Democracy of North Carolina get divided about such things.

We want for Senator an able man, and a man whom we can feel pride and confidence. We want man to represent the whole State, and no mere part of it. The same sort of man for Governor. Let us fix our minds on that and keep clear of mere squabbles about men, just as long as we can. We want no cut-and-dry pre-arrangments to forestall the action of the party in Con. vention or of the party in the Legislature. We want principles and the ability to maintain them in our aphow dexterously managed.

Some months ago, while a show-piece—the Taking of Sebastopol—was in course of performance at one of the large Italian Theatres, a portion of the scenery took fire during the enactment of the storming of the Malakoff, the audience cheered vociferously, thinking it part of the spectacle, but finding out the real nature of the affair, a sudden panic seized them, and although all real danger was over before they were fully aware of its existence, the frantic multitudes rushed in wild frenzy to drowned from on board of that boat on the Cape Fear escape, crushing and trampling, first upon the weak, and River. No reliable proof appearing, he was acquitted. finally upon strong and weak alike. A guard of soldiers at the doors was ordered to keep the people from rushing forth. They received the crowd on their leveled baythe frantic pressure from behind increased, and the soland bruised out of life and even the semblance of human-

There is no reasoning with a panic. The thoughtless multitude cheered while the real danger existed, and only became conscious that there had been danger by the means taken to extinguish the fire.

The financial position of the country presents a very similar appearance. While wild speculations of all sorts were adding the elements of real danger to the splendid but delusive spectacle of fabulous prosperity, all cheered and rejoiced—the New York Banks added fuel to the flame by a still greater expansion, until they found them- have not heard whether any of his wounds are mortal. selves forced to adopt means to quench the flames themselves had stimulated, and their violent measures to that end have caused a stampede as thoughtless and unreason-

upon by the rush they can neither stay nor escape from.

day full of mourning and many a loved form was seen no politics, and shall welcome the Express to our burg. more. The thing was like a wild dream, but all felt that panic had caused the death and desolation so generally lamented. If each had kept his place without unduly pressing on his neighbour, all would have been well.-Such appears to us to be the case now. If it were not for the panic existing, no serious harm could arise. No great calamity has visited us-no crops have failed, no from the Ship-yard of the Messrs. Myers, of Washingpestilence has over spread the land—no money has been ton, in this State, was christened the "Herndon," after drained for foreign wars—even specie itself has not left the late gallant Commander of the Central America. us,-we have as much as ever we had. But we have a stampede. The money at any time in a country bears something of the same relation to the whole amount of property and business transanctions, that the doors do to of the best and most popular of men, and a capital wri- 1857. That is simply a reduction of the Tariff of a great building. The doors may be sufficient to allow all to pass and repass quietly and pleasantly in due time and order, but not if all rush at once. The money in no Tennessee. country under heaven, could pay its debts or square all its transactions at once. For, after all, when we come down to the actual money, the specie is the only basis, and through that pass or are supposed to pass the vast is unfounded. That firm is believed to be one of the amount of debts and credits, bank bills included. There is money enough to adjust all balances seriatim, but not at once—there never is, and never has been, and a panic can lock the wheels at any time.

The worst of it is, that the identical New York Banks that created the danger, were the first also to create the suspended specie payments.

DR HOOPER'S ADDRESS .- We are indebted to the courtesy of Wm. R. Larkins, Esq., for a pamphlet copy of "The Sacredness of Human Life, and American Indifference to its Destruction: An Address delivered before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, June 10th, 1857, (being the day before the Annual Commencement,) by Rev. William Hooper, L. L. D. Raleigh: Holden & Wilson, "Standard" office.

The "Address" was spoken very highly of at the time of its delivery, and it now makes its appearance in a convenient form for perusal and reference. The mechanical execution of the work is marked by that neatness characteristic of the Standard office, and the subject is one which gives ample scope for the powers of the ora-

The Dr. refers to the blood shed on our Public Highways—Railroads and Steamboat disasters, etc. To the blood shed in Sudden Rencounters—to the victims of county 1100. Both branches of the Legislature are the Duel, and to the blood of the Bar and the Jury- Democratic. Box. He thinks that the escape of so many notorious criminals is equivalent to the withdrawal of legal pro-Kansas are contradictory. Travelers just arrived give tection from human life. These points are forcibly discounter statements. cussed through thirty Octavo pages.

was the leading abolition house in the dry goods business of New Mexico to Congress.

The Cheyenne Indians are anxious for peace.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and the Banks. We take the following from the special despatches he Pennsylvanian:

HARRISBURG, Oct. 9, 1857.—The following is a synopsis of the bill which passed a committe of the whole in the House this afternoon

SECTION 1, Exempts all the banks from the penalties incur esumption of specie payments to March 1st, 1858. SECTION 2, Compels all the City Banks to publish a weekly,

and the country Banks a monthly statement of their affairs and conditions, under oath, a failure to do which incurs a penalty of one thousand dollars.

SECTION 3, Makes it obligatory upon each bank to receive sion of the safety of any Bank to the Governor, who shall thereupon appoint a Commissioner to examine into the affairs of said bank, and if proved unsound its charter shall be declared forfeited by proclamation. The Banks resuming specie payments before the 1st of March, are exempt from sages of Democratic Presidents as to the wonderful the provisions of this section.

SECTION 4. Authorizes Collectors to receive the notes all solvent Banks for State purposes.

SECTION 5, Prescribes that all deposits to the credit of th State, shall be paid to the State Treasurer in specie. Section 5. Extends the stay of execution, except in certain cases, for a period of six months from the passage of

SECTION 7. Declares that this act shall take effect diately, if the stockholders accept it, and certify their acceptance to the Auditor General; and each Bank accepting shall pay into the treasury one-half of one per centum on their capital stock.

Secretor & Reneals the forty-seventh section of the act of OBSERVER

A bill containing these, or similar provisions will, i all probability be finally acted upon and passed to-day The most marked and unusual feature of the measure that embodied in Section 6th, which extends the stay o execution except in certain cases. This applies to all judgments except for wages of labor, and the stav can be obtained in all cases where the defendant is worth the amount of the judgment.

In times like these, we would thank the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal to give the DAY Book credit for the articles it copies from it on the money question. Usually we care nothing about this omission, but if our article is worth copying it is worth crediting .- N. Y. Day Book.

Why certainly. We did copy an article sometime since from the New York Day Book, for which, to our regret, the proper credit was not given. We had no intention of stealing it, since its references evidently showed that it proceeded from a New York paper. Indeed, a credit was necessary for its proper understanding. the accidental omission was as much to be regretted by us as deprecated by the Day Book, which latter paper is one which we can and do cheerfully recommend to the people of North Carolina as being true as steel to the rights of the States and of the South. In this respect we know of no superior to it.

BLADEN COURT .-- The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Bladen County, was in session last week, His pointees—we don't want bundles of wires, no matter Honor, Judge Bailey, presiding. We understand that the following State cases were tried.

> Two white men named Smith and Evans, were tried for the killing of a negro. Case was submitted and jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. Branded and

> A man named Skipper, was tried for shooting another named Hargrove, his brother-in-law, we believe. Ver-Calvin Terry was put on trial for the alleged murder of Captain Wilkinson of the Steamboat Southerner,

REPORTED BANK FAILURES .-- It is reported, not, we believe, without foundation, that the Bank of the State onets. The first ranks of the panic-stricken multitude of South Carolina at Charleston, as well as some two or were impaled upon the weapons of the soldiers. Still three inferior Banks of that State, suspended on Saturlence show. Next in Schedule B, are Wines, Cut Glass, day last. We have no particulars, but the fact of the that the banks cannot suspend—if so, then this movement is equivalent to a failure.

> The Cheraw Gazette, so fond of speaking of North garolina wildcat banks, will please take notice.

last night, somewhere in the extreme Southern part of 19 per cent. town. The sailor had three balls lodged in him, but we The prisoner has but one arm.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

The Editor of the Newberne Express expresses ing as that of the frightened audience. Hundreds are, an intention to pay Wilmington a visit after he collects financially speaking, bayoneted to death by the stringen- all his delinquent debts, if not sooner. He had better cy of the financial police; but these, too, are trampled come "sooner," if he means to visit Wilmington during the present century. We are always happy to make The city referred to, Leghorn, we believe, was next the acquaintance of our cotemporaries, irrespective of

> The Georgia Constitutionalist, of the 9th inst. says: "All our banks, we understand, are selling Sight [Exchange] on New York, at quarter per cent. pre-

> A new schooner, launched on Wednesday last

Dr. Hueston, the publisher and proprietor of the

Andrew Johnson has been elected Senator from little, if at all changed.

From New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The report of the suspension of the firm of George Bliss & Co., dry goods merchants, strongest in this city. The Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Eric

Company were protested to-day. Suspension of the Bank of South Carolina Augusta, Ga., Oct. 10 .- Reliable telegraphic reports

From Washington City. Washington, Oct. 10.—The report of the suspension of the Bank of the State South Carolina, at Charleston

caused great surprise in financial circles here.

antil the State is admitted into the Union.

MINNESOTA.—On the 13th of this month the citizens of Minnesota will choose a Governor, Lt. Governor, Sec retary of State, Auditor, Treasurer. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Associate Justices thereof, an Attorney General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, three Representalives in Congress, and one delegate to serve

Recognition of Nicaragua. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Administration will probably recognize the present Government of Nicaragua, with a view to make a treaty which shall secure the bles belonging to Jas. E. Hoyt, Esq., of the above town, transit route.

The Kansas Elections. ST. Louis, Oct. 9.-Returns from the Kansas election, which took place on Monday last, show large Dem-

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Later from Santa Pe. The firm of Bowen & McNamee has failed. This

Fe. Otero has been elected Delegate from the Territory

The Fayetteville Observer of Toursday evening the 8th inst., is somewhat exercised over the Sub-Treasury and the Wilmington Journal, two very dissimilar institutions, inasmuch as the former has a large surplus of cash on hand and the latter hasn't.

The Observer thinks we have not heeded its caution red by the Act of Suspension, and extends the time for the not to speak hastily, etc., etc., and so forth. Well, let the Observer make the most of our hastiness, improve its advantage to the utmost and see what it will come to. We said that the Democrats never set up the Sub-Treasury as a "Great Regulator," and we re-iterate the assertion. They were tired, as the country was tired the notes of every other solvent bank at par hereafter, but of artificial "regulators," either of trade or currency. the President of any Bank can make oath of his apprehen. The operation of the Sub-Treasury is perfectly natural and incidental.

The Observer proceeds to say that we did not do thi and we did not do that—we did not look into the mesperformances of the said Sub-Treasury. The Observer seems to have been guilty of a still greater piece of neglect than that with which it charges us. It appears not even to have read the article in the Journal upon which it "hastily" animadverts. In fact, the Observer has been incautious.

Had the Observer read our article upon the operations of the Sub-Treasury and the Tariff, it would have found therein the substance of all that it quotes from Presidents' Messages and other documents. It would have saved the space taken up with these quotations, and avoided placing itself in the position of making a groundless charge. 1850. This bill will pass the House without material altera- But the Observer was "hasty." It finds nothing of a great artificial regulator in all this. That the natural peration of the Sub-Treasury has been conservative, Financial Affairs in New York_Failure of Importer there can be no doubt—that it has prevented a state of things hardly to be contemplated without dread there is no doubt, but it has done this, without deviating from its own legitimate course, or leaving its own appointed

Let us look a little farther, and see how closely our would-be Mentor adheres to the strict facts of the case The Observer says that the Journal assumes "hasty and inaccurate positions" in asserting that the Tariff is not chargeable with the existing pressure—that exportations of gold to foreign countries are not, and that undue expansions of nominal values have had more to do with it than all the fancied causes assigned by the friends of "protection" and "Great [artificial] Regulators."

We stated that exchange was in our favour with for eign countries. The Observer knows this this to be the fact. We said that gold must come in-this the Observer cannot gainsay, or if it does it will find its mistake within a short time, when the gold does come. The Observer says that exchange is in our favour because our merchants don't or won't pay their foreign debts. This is all assumption. The aggregate of the failures so far is put at sixteen million of dollars, of which not a tithe is due to foreign creditors. This could not have changed the current of exchange. Again, in looking at the official returns of imports and exports, as indicating our position towards foreign countries, the Observer seems to have forgotten one important item. Millions of goods are entered at our custom-houses on foreign account and risk, and in times like these, millions of money is lost by the foreign trade, without implying any repudiation on the part of the American consumer .-These speculative shipments on foreign account swell our foreign endebtedness.

We asserted, and re-assert that the prevailing extravagance has shown itself in the more expensive classes of goods, which are the most highly taxed-certainly among the most highly taxed.

The Observer says that we "blunder" again. Let us see. In Schedule A, we find Brandies, Cordials, etc ..whether there has been extravagance in this, let experi-Segars, etc., all articles of extravagance and all indulged seems to be ascertained. The papers of that State say Silks, Fine Woollens, Embroideries, Laces of Metal, Iron, Fabrics of Iron, Sugar and Molasses. etc.. and in Schedule C, we find the main extravagance. The Observer says that Silks, Laces, etc., are less heavily taxed the New York bankers to-day to induce them to expand than the leading articles of Iron and Wool and Sugar. Therein the Observer is wrong, they are in the same SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We learn that a man named Schedule and pay 24 per cent. The Observer also says New, (we are not certain that this is the correct spell- that they are no higher taxed than manufactures of ing.) has been arrested, charged with shooting a sailor Cotton. Wrong again. Manufactures of Cotton pay

> The three first Schedules comprise nearly all the articles of luxury. The coarser and commoner fabrics are in lower Schedules. Iron is in the luxurious catagory, and protected, but then what is price or protection under the credit system. Iron could be bought in cotton, the reduction from the highest point being now Europe for bonds-on a long credit, and bought it would be, no matter what the Tariff. We find that the value of Silk Goods imported, considerably exceeds that of Cotton Goods, although the latter paid under the tax of business are more or less affected by the pressure, but 1846, and pays under that of 1857, a much lower duty. In fact we find that a mere difference in duty exerted no influence at all as opposed to extravagance in dress or demand, and rates daily hardening. Freights are dull speculation in railroads, as long as an inflated system of nominally at 1/d. credit kept up the speculative movement in one direction, or supplied the means for gratifying the love of display in the other.

Our people have surely suffered enough from extorliving beyond all reasonable bounds.

We may remark that in speaking of duties on differ-Dr. Hueston, the publisher and proprietor of the ent articles, we have referred to the existing Tariff— A number of speeches were made, and various views Knickerbocker Magazine, is dead. Mr. Hueston was one that which went into operation on the 1st day of July,

In conclusion, we would remark that, New York pa-In conclusion, we would remark that, New York pa-pers to the contrary notwithstanding, there can be no The condition of laboring men was deplorably present parallel introduced between the actual position of the ed. Thousands would starve if there was not immedi country in 1837 and 1857, save with the view of show- ate relief. Extracts from letters from the largest manu ing the great difference between the two periods. In ing the great difference between the two periods. In for the payment of wages or else they would have to discharge thousands of hands. Notwithstanding it was crop was very low—the amount of specie in the country was not more than one-third of what it now is—exchange ined to keep on if possible. The remedy was in the rewas away against us. States and the General Governsay that the Bank of the State of South Carolina has ment were bankrupt, or fast tending that way. Now we have plenty and to spare -cotton is high-no State the ability to move. has failed-national credit is beyond question-exchanges are in our favor, and must be more so. Away, then, with the weak getters-up of undue panics, calculated to ton has gained momentum to-day, 1600 bales having

> The Old Brick Hotel, situated on the corner of from a spark on the first inst. The roof was entirely consumed before the fire was extinguished. The building belonged to Mr. Howard Wiswall. No insurance. advances, and substantial relief will come. Loss set down at \$2,000.

ANOTHER.—On the morning of the 6th inst., the stawas discovered on fire, and were entirely consumed, together with a smoke-house adjoining, belonging to E.D. ard in the first district. Hoover, Esq.

Spiritual Manifestation.—The Beaufort (N. C.) Journal says, that Mr. J. Q. Adams is about opening a Journal says, that Mr. J. Q. Adams is about opening a dancing school at the Thompson Hotel, in that place.—
The Journal ascribes to Mr. Adams qualities and accomplishments unknown to his former admirers in the flesh. It says he is a proficient in the art of teaching. The fact is, that J. Q., John Quincey, of course, is quite the manufacture of a novel beverage in the clever, sociable gentleman than formerly. He gave a sociable gentleman than formerly. He gave a spige.

Soirce Dansante at the Thompson Hotel on Wednesday in the clever, with a pleasant, paistable flavor.

Financial Affairs in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 9.—Money is tighter. There are no transactions in Exchange, and little can be done until Sterling shall bring cash on from New York.

Tomato Changage, Adams qualities and accomplishments unknown to his former admirers in the flesh. It says he is a proficient in the art of teaching. The fact is, that J. Q., John Quincey, of course, is quite the manufacture of a novel beverage in the shape of wine expressed from the juice of the tomato. Good spinders pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles changed from his old habits, and seems to be a more admirers in the fact is, that J. Q., John Quincey, of course, is quite the manufacture of a novel beverage in the shape of wine expressed from the juice of the tomato. Good spinders pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles changed from his old habits, and seems to be a more admirers in the described of the fact is, that J. Q., John Quincey, of course, is quite the manufacture of a novel beverage in the shape of wine expressed from the juice of the tomato. Good spinders pronounce it a first rate article. Its ingredients are simply the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles changed from his because it was the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles changed from

HALIPAX, Oct. 7.—The steamer Niagara arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 26th ult.

ENGLAND.—The fourth of October was appointed to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer on acount of the India troubles.

FRANCE.—The Patrie says that the only object of the interview of the Emperors of France, Russia and Austria, is the promotion of amity between France and

Inundations in the south of France have caused mense damage and loss of life. The vintage has been most abundant SPAIN .- The conference for the settlement, by media

tion, of the Mexican question, will be held in London. Russia.—A fire at St. Petersburg had burnt 170 vessels. The Czar has approved a project for the par-tial abolition of serfdom. A proclamation will be issued on his return, inviting the owners to arrange for the liberation of their serfs.

INDIA.—There is nothing later from India, but the arrival of the government dispatches was momentarily expected. Numerous fugitives from the mutinous districts of Inidja had arrived at Southampton. They give frightful accounts of the condition of Calcutta and

he upper provinces of India. A detachment of French troops from China had arrived at Calcutta to protect French interests at Chan-

CHINA.—Advices from China say that the American corvette Levant, in order to avenge the pillaging of an American ship by a gang of pirates, had burned a village on the Island of Formosa, where the pirates resided.

It was rumored that Lord Elgin would soon be appointed Governor-General of India.

Russia is fortifying the Straits of Yenikale.

and Others Meeting of Merchants and Call for Increased Discounts by the Banks. New York, Oct. 7, P. M .- In financial affairs there is but little change to-day. Several failures are reported, including Bulkley & Co., importers; Blake & Brown,

silk dealers; M. J. King, fur house, and Meliss & Ayres, lace and general British goods importers. The Bank of Addison, in the State of New York, is

closes with less excitement and with a more steady feel-At the second board to-day stocks closed weak. The

payments at the sub-treasury amounted to \$200,000, and the receipts to \$260,000, including \$200,000 from

There was a meeting of the merchants this afternoon to consider upon the crisis, at which several bank officers were present. Mr. Tileston, the president of the Phœnix Bank, declared that in his opinion the true remedy for the pressure was a prompt and liberal enargement of discounts by the banks, and that this was the conviction of the merchants also. Resolutions were adopted recommending the banks to increase their loans to seven millions of dollars, and from that to ten million at an early day. A committee was appointed to meet the representatives of the banks, and hopes are entertained of a favorable result. The city banks favor the policy of receiving and paying out the notes of the country banks which are secured by State stocks.

From the Reltimore Sun Financial Affairs at New York—Gloomiest Day Yet— Decline in Bank Stock—Many Failures—A Strong

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, P. M .- There is a gloomy and lespondent feeling here. The Commercial, on this afternoon regards this as the worst day yet. There is a strong pressure upon the banks to expand liberally, as the only means for preventing a general bankruptcy.— There is a heavy decline in bank stocks under present Bank of Commerce at 75: Metropolitan at 61, and the were casting all the votes. It was conceded that Parcustom-house returns in a far greater ratio than they do American Exchange at 78. The stock of the Delaware rott, (Free State) would beat Ransom (pro-slavery) for and Hudson Canal fell 10 per cent.; Illinois Central 5 Pennsylvania Coal Company 2; Reading Railroad 1; Pacific Mail Steamship Company 3, and Hartford and New Haven Railroad 3 per cent.

The Pine Plains Bank, of the State, was thrown out here to-day. The Central Bank, of Brooklyn, was also

thrown out. The total number of failures announced for the last house of Bowen & McNamee, and of Wm. G. Lane & ble aniexty. Co., both dry goods, ask an extension. The latter has connections in Charleston. The amount of grain on board of vessels here ready

thousand bushels. The payments in the sub-treasury to-day were \$282.

000, and the receipts \$156,000. The Albany bankers have been in consultation with sufficiently to bring forward the produce from the lake ports. Unanimity of action was, however, found impos- on by every man and boy in the Union: sible, and the project failed.

Stocks, after second board, further declined. Bank

Finance and Business in New Orleans_Heavy Declin in Cotton and Exchange. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The excessive stringency in the money market has caused a further heavy decline in 31/4 cents. The sales the past three days amount to 6,000 bales, including middling at 13. Receipts continue to pour in rapidly, and the indications are that lower figures will be submitted to. All branches of the merchants are using their utmost endeavors to brave the storm. Sterling has still further declined, and sales of bankers' bills are made at 97. Money is more in

The Financial Crisis Mass Meeting in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—A numerously attended mass meeting was held here this afternoon by our busines men relative to the financial difficulties. The call, which tionate prices for sugar and molasses, to make them sick was signed by most of our prominent firms, was only of all "protections," calculated to enhance the price of issued during the morning; but being posted in every prominent position throughout the city, attracted general attention, and, notwithstanding the short notice, a large number of persons had assembled at the appointed hour.

cause of all the present difficulties. The New York banks had expanded \$7,000,000 in 1846—the relative position of the articles referred to is thirty-one days, while an expansion of \$17,000,000 in five months broke the United States Back. frightened they curtailed in two months \$12,000,000facturers in the country was read. Men implored aid newal of confidence in the banks. Thus renew confidence and all would be brought about by a discontinuance of the run on these institutions and not depriving them of

Cotton Sales_A Movement of Relief. It will be observed that yesterday's movement in cotmake worse our already sufficiently unpleasant predica-ward relief, for which the community may thank the Bank of Charleston. Although the accounts from New York and Europe are not encouraging, the sale of our Southern produce will soon render the South indepen-Main and Market streets, Washington, N. C., took fire dent of the crisis elsewhere. Although it is true that from a spark on the first inst. The roof was entirely the price of produce has had to give way to some extent,

Charleston Evening News, 7th inst. Georgia Election.

this State on Monday indicate the re-election Mr. Sew-SAVANNAH, Oct. 7.—Brown's (democratic) majority for Governor exceeds ten thousand. Six democrats to two Americans are elected to Congress, being a demo-

Augusta, Oct. 7.—The returns of the election held in

ches; you are corresponding member of the insti-The Emperor would be happy to restore to France a distinguished man of science, a renowned professor. I offer you, in his name, the vacant chair. Your country will deem herself happy in recovering one of her children, he most devoted of science.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the assurance of my senti-ments of high esteem. ROULAND. M. Agassiz, Member of the Institute of France, Pro

fessor of Sciences, Boston, United States of America PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S REPLY. To His Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction and Religion at Paris: Monsieur le Ministre : After having passed the great

science, I should never have expected to receive the dis-tinguished honor which you have done me, by offering me, in the name of the Emperor, the chair of Paleontol ogy, at the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

The whole world considers the Jardin des Plantes as

the most important establishment in existence for natural sciences. I have, therefore, felt the liveliest in reading your letter, and in receiving by your offer, the proof so precious for me, that I am not forgotten in Europe.

** Unfortunately your proposition finds me unable to

eccept it, for I could not sever abruptly the ties which for a number of years I have been accustomed to consider as binding me for the remainder of my days to the United States Moreover, I cannot suppose that the instruction which was entrusted to M. d'Orbigny could be interrupted for a sufficient length of time to permit me to finish certain embryological labors which I have undertaken, with a view of comparrisons with the fossils of the epochs anterior to our own, and which would lose all their interest if they should be left incomplete. I find myself therefore, under the painful necessity of refusing a position which, in every circumstance, I shall althrown out here to-day. The money market generally ways regard as the most brilliant to which naturalist

It may appear to you strange that I should allow few ovules and embryos to weigh in the balance which is to decide for the remainder of my life; but, doubtless, it is to this absolute devotion to the study of nature that I am indebted for the confidence of which you have just given me a mark as signal as it is unexpected; and it ces. Had our boat been endowed with the same faculty. s because I would continue to merit this confidence for the future, that I have taken the liberty of entering into these details. Allow me, also, to correct an error that has been circulated in reference to myself. I am not French. Although of French origin, my family has been Swiss for centuries, and I myself, though expatria-

ted for more than ten years, have not ceased to be Swiss. I beg your Excellency to receive, with the reiterated assurance of my lively regrets at my inability to accept the chair that you offer me, the assurance of my high LOUIS AGASSIZ. consideration. Professor in the University of Cambridge,

The Georgia Election. Augusta, Oct. 8.-A. H. Stephens' majority is 1,257. ackson is certainly elected to Congress from the sixth

United States of America.

listrict, by least 1,000 majority. The Kansas Election.

CAMBRIDGE, September 25, 1857.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—Advices received at this city from Leavenworth, say that the election in Kansas was proceeding slowly on Monday morning. The Free State circumstness. The Merchants' Bank is quoted at 89; men had possession of the polls at Delaware city, and

> Money Matters Tightening in the West-Apprehensions for the Future. LOUISVILLE. Oct. 7th.—Financial matters are gradual

ly tightening throughout the West, and unless the bankers discount beyond prudence or relief comes from other sources, many good houses will fall from the 1st to week is one hundred and twenty-three. The well-known the 3d proximo. That period is anticipated with terri-

> Failure of Harper & Brothers. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The firm of Harper & Brothers,

Washington's Opinion of Paper Money. The following letter, written by Gen. Washington more than seventy years ago, on the paper or bank cur-rency question, will be read just now with more than or-

dinary interest. It should be read, studied, and reflected MOUNT VERNON, February 27, 1787. DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to stocks, after second board, further declined. Dank stocks are excessively heavy. The American Exchange hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great, and perhaps dan-gerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance not the shadow of a thing that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, divise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long sup-ported; consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission, and articles for which it is exchanged ise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, and artisan benefitted? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain the creditor or body-politic

suffer. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative-it must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators. But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opin-ion—reasons, too, which of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up. With great esteem and regard, I am, dear sir, &c.,

GEO. WASHINGTON. DON'T HOARD THE SPECIE.—There is abundance of specie in this country for all the ordinary transactions lous town of Chelmsford, worth £800 a year, and a ruof daily life, if it was only kept in circulation. Specie, or other small currency, is the life-blood of business, and if it be wanting to any considerable extent, business will languish, stagnate or decay in proportion as its life-blood is wanting.

The propensity to hoard specie is one of the lowest and meanest vices in the human mind. It is the very essence of selfishness. The propensity is naturally heightened in times of panic like the present, and often seizes upon good men who in ordinary seasons would be entirely free from it. Let all who have a spark of kindly and liberal feeling "resist the temptation and it will fle

There is sufficient gold and silver in the country to There is sufficient gold and silver in the country to keep the wheels of business in motion, and thereby enable honest industry by daily labor to earn its daily bread. Whatever of want and suffering may prevail this winter among those who would labor but can find no employment, will be largely owing to the hoarding of specie. Those who cause this want to fall upon the poor, will be the true that "with receive their pay in due season, if it be true that " with the measure ye mete withal, the same shall be measured to you again."—[Lancaster Examiner.

A Large Amount of Money for Six Bales Cotton. We learn that Messrs. N. M. Martin, Bro. & Co.

A Shark Story.

In the month of June, 1838, I was on the bark Calcutta, at ancher off the Ullua. My gig was manned and alongside, and I and my friend Tom Carey were going up the river to look after our stevedore, who had been PARIS, August 19, 1857.

Sie: A chair of paleontology is vacant in the Museum of Natural History of Paris, by the death of M. d'Orbigny. You are French; you have enriched your native country with eminent works and laborious so. The sea breeze had set in strongly, and the afternoon was cool and refreshing. Don't misunderstand me; don't think it was really cool—it was only comparatively your native country with eminent works and laborious so. The sea breeze had but modified the sultry atmosphere of the morning; the thermometer steed at the country with the sultry atmosphere of the morning; the thermometer steed at the country with the sultry atmosphere of the morning; the thermometer steed at the country with the sultry atmosphere of the morning; the thermometer steed at the country with the sultry atmosphere of the morning. phere of the morning; the thermometer stood at 82 de grees in the shade.

We did not yet put on our dress coats or black pants although we were going to visit a gentleman of no small importance in those parts—the captain of the mahogany cutters. But having duly incased ourselves in a suit of clean white duck, and taking our pea-coats to protect us from the chill of the evening, we stepped into our little four-oared cutter, and started for the river. My little boat had always been the admiration of the whole fleet; she was very sharp in the bow, light and buoyant as a cork, and was without doubt a regular clipper.

As we neared the bar I could see the surf breaking on it in a remarkably unpleasant fashion. I had heard of the dangerous nature of the entrance, but I had not r part of my life at a distance from the great centres of paid much heed to it; I thought it was only a tale to frighten youngsters and old women; but when I saw the immense breakers follow one after the other, dash on the bar, and then roll boiling and hissing right into the mouth of the river, I confess I altered my opinion, and looked on with something like perplexity; however, with such a boat as we had under us, I did not fear.

We had not got far from the ship, when the man at the stroke oar called my attention to several boats which had put off from the ships of the fleet. Something amiss," said Tom Carey. "Look out

ahead, coxswain, and see if you can make what it is.' "Can't see anything, sir-can you?" "No," I replied-" yet I can't see anything astern, it must be ahead. Give way, my men, perhaps it's a boat capsized in the surf." "Ay, ay, sir, you're right," broke in the coxswain -

See there, in the way of those two cocoa-nut trees;

watch the next rollers, and you'll see the poor fellows holding on to the boat." I did see them, and knowing that the coast swarmed with sharks, I saw at once that their only chance for safety, in case they escaped drowning, and got outside the surf. was tor us to reach them as soon as they got clear of it. I therefore urged my men to put out their strength; they responded nobly to my call, and we soon began to fly over the seas. A race like this-time against life or death—is a most exciting thing; and, as we bounded over the waves, a multitude of thoughts flitted through my brain. It is perfectly astounding at what a rate the mind will travel under such circumstan-

the result might have been different; but as it was, sh

seemed to know she was on an errand of mercy, for I

never saw hor skim so lightly over the seas. She was a

paragon of a boat, was the same gig of the Calcutta .-

swain, as three more cleared the surf and struck out for

Stout arms and brave hearts propelled her with a velocity I had never before witnessed; yet we were some listance from the bar when we saw the boat come out bottom upward, and two of them clinging to her. "One, two, three-that makes five, sir," said the cox-

"Thank God, they're all safe thus far," said I. "It's the Resolution's boat; I saw the captain and four hands go in this morning. Give way, men; a bottle of grog each when we get on board." "Ay, ay, sir," said the young fellow who pulled the stroke oar, "never fear of that; but hang all grog in such a case as this.'

better. "One, two, three, four,-I can only see four," said Carey; "one poor fellow's gone. What's that? A hark! God help 'em!

I felt the rebuke: I felt I ought to have known sailors

The water foamed from our bows; Carey and I clutched the thwarts of the boat-still we flew onward. "Another shark," said Carey. "D'ye see him com-

"One, two, three-only three; another poor fellow gone. Give way, my bonnies, rally again, all together; that's your sort. We were now drawing close to the boat; one man only remained in the water; he struck out wildly, and

cry for help was drowned in the surging of the waters. "Way enough; in bow; back water," said the cox-Carey, who had divested himself of his jacket and shoes, now dived after him; he rose, supporting the drowning man. We hauled them on board. Just then

then lifted up his hands imploringly, sank, and his faint

a huge shark dashed past us. "Thank God you are safe," said I, squeezing my friend's hands. The two men who were taken off the boat sustained no damage but a good ducking. We learned from them that the first man who went down was the captain; and as he was striking out, stronly a few seconds before he sank, in all probability he was seized by a shark, for neither he nor the man ever rose

It was a melancholy termination to our first attempt to go up the Ullua, and I felt the matter painfully at the time, as I understood that both the poor fellows had wives, and the captain a large family, to lament his loss. Of course, after such an occurrence, it was out of the question to proceed on our intended voyage, and we

nerefore made our way back to the ship. I can not avoid relating an incident connected with this sad scene which is strangely characteristic of the superstition of sailors. The boat in which the melancholy accident occurred was strong and well built, worth at least £20; yet after we had rescued the men off her, there was not a man in the fleet who would touch her, and she was left to drift out to sea. I must say she had a bad character, having capsized in the same place on a

former voyage, and drowned a man. When we got on board, the appearance of the sky beokened one of those thunder-storms which at this season are common in these latitudes, and we therefore made all snug for the night.

A storm in the tropics is very grand, particularly in the neighborhood of high mountains; the lurid lightning plays among their tops; the thunder, rumbling and then bursting with a terrific crash against their sides, seems hurled back again with double violence; rain falling in torrents—in sheets; over every thing hangs a black pall, which is occasionally rent asunder by forked All this is beautiful to contemplate under cover with

a pipe and a strong tumbler of grog, but to have been caught up the Ullua without shelter would not have been pleasant. Snugly ensconced in the cuddy of a ship, was fascinated; I sat up till the storm abated, smoked three or four pipes, and then retired to my berth to be lulled to sleep by the distant thunder. A SINECURE LIVING FOR SALE .- Among a cloud of

benefices advertised for sale, there is one which must present unusual attractions for a clergyman who is not ond of hard work. It is "a sinecure rectory in the Isle of Wight, the annual amount of the tithe rent charge for the last five 'years being £350, with 31/2 acres of glebe, with two cottages, producing £20 per annum; the present incumbent in his 59th year." The benefice thus offered for sale is the rectory of Shorwell, near Newporl, the patron being Lady St. John Mildmay. The present rector is the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay. who, in addition to enjoying the sinecure, is vicar of Burham, Essex, worth \$700 a year, rector of the popural dean of the diocese of Rochester .- English Paper.

THE FARMERS' BANK .- The Elizabeth City Pioneer of Tuesday, in an article in defence of the Farmers' Bank at that place, says :- We are authorized to say that no loss will occur to the holders of Farmers' Bank notes. The Bank being perfectly solvent, will redeem her notes at a proper time. She will resume so soon as the Northern money market will justify her in so doing Merchants in Elizabeth City advertise to take Farmers' Bank notes at 100 cents in the dollar for goods or accounts.

FOR LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society ship, Mary Caroline Stevens, arrived in Baltimore last

Saturday, after an unusually quick trip.

For the information of any persons in Virginia or North Carolina, who have in contemplation emigration, we may state the fact that this ship sails from this port for the several points in Liberia, varying from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, on the 5th of November next. Her capacity is 713 tons, and she can accommodate 250 emigrants, besides 20 cabin passengers. Portsmouth Transcript.